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### To Advertisers.

THE circulation of the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is strictly confined to those connected with the drug and chemical trades. Our object is to reach the people who are in business on their own account, that is the buyers of the goods advertised. No attempt is made to swell the numbers by circulation to people who are not likely buyers. The Summer Issue (July 28) will circulate in every city and town in Great Britain and Ireland, also to most of the buyers in Greater Britain—e.g., India, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and other Colonies; to the largest houses on the European Continent, in the United States, and other countries having business relations with this country. The wants of 2,000 cities and towns and the custom of six times that number of buyers therein will thus be tapped by the Summer Issue, as to which please write to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL was introduced into the House of Commons on Wednesday and read a first time. The second reading was put down for the next day. Petitions for its alteration have been flowing in (p. 913 and p. 925).

ALTHOUGH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT do not expect the Bill to get through this session, it would be unwise for chemists and others who are opposed to the Bill in its present form to rely upon this. It is a Government measure, and as such has superior chances of progress. So once again there is occasion for flooding the House of Commons with letters and telegrams of protest (p. 930). The Bill is printed on p. 913.

THE BYEON SILVER GLOSS still commands attention. See the note in this issue, p. 919.

THE APPEAL in the Bile Beans case is being heard in Edinburgh this week (p. 920).

THE sale of quinine-wine in a market-place without a licence is illegal. A case is reported on p. 921.

THE PHARMACY BILL was objected to on Monday evening when it was reached in the House of Commons (p. 925).

THE Workmen's Compensation Bill was on Thursday extended to cover the interests of shop-assistants (p. 925).

SIR JAMES DEWAR's studies on charcoal and liquid air continue to yield him interesting results, the last of which we report (p. 909).

UNDER "Scientific Methods" we describe some analytical and medical processes which may appeal to those who cultivate the higher branch (p. 914).

MR. A. C. ABRAHAM criticises the poisons schedule of the Government Bill, and suggests several additions to cover highly toxic active principles (p. 931).

A COUNTY COURT JUDGE holds that it is not reasonable to suppose that a consignment of Spanish juice can arrive in this country all in good condition (p. 922).

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD., made 22.262% of net profit last year and are paying a dividend of 12 per cent. (tax free) on the ordinary shares (p. 923).

It is intimated that the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland are working in harmony to secure proper amendment of the Government Poisons Bill (p. 909).

OUR BUDGET OF NEWS from South Africa is exceptionally full this week, and includes reports of meetings of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society and the Transvaal Pharmacy Board (pp. 907-8).

THE APOLLINARIS Co. and the owners of the Apollinaris spring have commenced an action against a manufacturer of salts alleged to produce Apollinaris water. The hearing in the High Court was exceptionally interesting, and is reported on p. 932.

FINE CHEMICALS are a feature in the markets this week, the prices of pilocarpine and eserine having been considerably reduced. Codeine and salts are also lower. Cod-liver oil, castor oil, and E. I. coriander are casier. Burdock, chiretta, Jamaica ginger, guarana, and common High-dried rhubarb are firmer (p. 926).

SIR H. W. PRIMROSE, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has given the assurance that it is not the intention under the Revenue Bill to prevent retailers of methylated spirits receiving industrial spirits for manufacturing purposes, with certain safeguards. A note on the subject is printed on p. 917, and several letters on p. 930.

THE JUDGMENT in the Leith cascara sagrada case is printed on p. 920. The Sheriff was of opinion that alteration in preservatives of B.P. preparations is permissible to manufacturers, but the judgment was not upon this point. We question if it could be sustained, and discuss the proposition that the case menaced the progress of pharmacy (p. 917).

THE OPSONIN TREATMENT is creating some stir at present. We describe its rationale. The theory is that the blood of individuals contains something which enables phagocytes to attack pathogenic micro-organisms. In some individuals the something is present in diminished amount. By ascertaining the opsonic index of such blood a guide is obtained for treating the individual with an opsonin serum. For more details see p. 918.

### Formulas

of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies may be communicated to the Editor at any time for publication in the next editions of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and the C. & D. Diary.

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Burslem Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. E. Hodgson Todd, chemist and druggist, for the supply of drugs to the Isolation Hospital for two years.

The Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Millidge, chemist and druggist, High Street, Newport, for the supply of 4 tons of protosulphate of iron, at 3*l.* 3*s.* per ton.

Mr. A. J. Chater informs "Reynolds's Newspaper" that he has "taken the trouble to dig out the statute of 1868," and he quotes the preamble and Section 1. It is a very good letter, but why the pick and shovel?

At South-West London Police Court on June 8, a man named Charles Webb was committed for trial on charges of obtaining money by fraud. Among those alleged to have been swindled was a Hammersmith chemist.

A glowing paragraph in the "Clacton-on-Sea Graphic," describing "a miniature palace by the sea," is said by the correspondent who sends us the paper to allude to a chemist's backyard, about 20 ft. by 18 ft. in area.

A leading article in the "Todmorden Herald" lays down in detail the present legislative position in pharmacy. The article is sympathetic towards the claims of qualified chemists as against limited companies trading as such.

"This correspondence must now close" ("Daily News"), and "We cannot further continue this correspondence" ("Manchester Guardian") is how the controversy with Mr. Boot *re* chemists' titles is wound up in these newspapers.

Scarborough sent two of the Pharmaceutical Society's petitions *re* the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to the House of Commons. The medical one was signed by every practitioner in the town, and by the Coroner, altogether thirty-four signatures. The chemists' petition was signed by thirty-one.

At Carlisle on June 6, John Henry Rudden was remanded on a charge of stealing nine bottles of bovril, six bottles of scent, two jars of Liebig's extract, six bottles of furniture-cream, and other articles, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Thomas Ridley & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, of Raven Nook, Carlisle.

On June 8, two men broke into the house of Mr. W. D. John, chemist, Penarth. Mr. John was awakened, and captured one man, while the other was afterwards discovered in a field at the back of the house by the police. The proceeds of a burglary committed at Whitchurch were found in the possession of the prisoners.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on Tuesday, William Wilkinson (19) was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and William Jackson (18) to eighteen months' hard labour, for stealing 1*l.* 1*s.*, the money of Mr. Sydney Long, chemist, of Upper Clapton Road, London. One of the men induced the assistant to leave the premises in order to point out some article in the window, and the other then stole the money.

At a meeting of the Worcestershire County Council on June 9 a letter was read from the Worcester Chemists' Association protesting against the vexatious prosecutions recently taken against its members. The Chairman stated that the ammonium carbonate case at Malvern (*C. & D.*, June 2, 1904, p. 24) and the citrate of magnesium case at Bromsgrove (*C. & D.*, May 19, 1906, p. 782) were specially mentioned, and he defended the action of the Council. Two members protested on behalf of the chemists, but nothing came of the discussion.

### The P.A.T.A.-Co-op. War.

At the last meeting of the Northern Buyers' Association Mr. T. Tweddell, J.P. (Chairman, C.W.S. Newcastle branch committee), and Mr. Wallis (of the C.W.S. drug departments) attended as a deputation, at the invitation of the Association, to explain developments regarding the action of the P.A.T.A. In the course of his speech Mr. Tweddell said the Wholesale had appointed a special committee to go thoroughly into this matter, and to organise productions in London, Manchester, and Newcastle bearing the same name, and of the same quantity and quality as those on the P.A.T.A. list.—At the meeting of the Hudders-

field District Buyers' Association last month, Mr. Holden, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, read a paper on "The Action of the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association," and a resolution was passed expressing determination to frustrate the action of the P.A.T.A. as far as possible, by supporting the C.W.S. in their efforts to substitute goods of their own manufacture.

The Halifax Grocers' Association, at their monthly meeting on June 12, discussed the subject of minimum prices of proprietary articles as fixed by bonus-giving firms, and a resolution was unanimously agreed urging the General Purposes Committee of the Grocers' Federation to continue its efforts to get manufacturers of proprietary articles, and especially of "new lines," not to supply dividend or bonus giving concerns unless they agree to fix their retail prices *plus* the dividend or bonus, making the prices equivalent to the understood minimum as sold by the ordinary retail grocer.

### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. H. E. Watt, who went to Birmingham to practise as an analyst and consulting chemist, and who formerly was on the staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford, has relinquished the idea and disposed of his laboratory to a practitioner not unknown in pharmaceutical circles.

The consummation of Mr. A. M. Chance's efforts was accomplished on Saturday last, when, in the presence of many thousands of citizens and in delightful weather, the Lord Mayor declared the Warley Park and woods open to the public for ever—chiefly the result of the above-named chemical-manufacturer's munificence and enthusiastic work in the matter. Among those present were Alderman Clayton and Mr. Wilson, M.P.

The B.P.C. local committee met on Thursday, June 7, when it is understood the final local arrangements were made and the drafted programme was ordered for the approval of the Executive. A tussle for preference for Tuesday resulted in the adoption of what is known locally as the Coventry-Kenilworth scheme, the other equally interesting (Warwick and Stratford) being rejected owing to lack of time. The Worcester-Malvern day (Thursday) has been finally agreed upon locally.

### Samples, not Sales.

In the City Coroner's Court on Friday afternoon, Dr. F. J. Waldo, City Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. Bernard Wilhelm Kuhn (60), of B. Kuhn & Co., drysalts, wholesale druggists, and chemical-merchants, 16 Rood Lane, London, E.C.—Miss Nellie Beatrice Kuhn said her father had been strange in his manner for a long time, taking dislikes quite unnecessarily to persons around him. His life was insured, she believed, for 900*l.*, but his business affairs were in the hands of solicitors. He formerly owned the business, but went bankrupt in 1904, and since then he had acted as confidential secretary to Mr. George Longcroft, who took over the business.—Mr. George Longcroft said he was formerly in the deceased's employ as a clerk, and when deceased failed he (the witness) took the business over from the trustees. The deceased was always under the delusion that he was being robbed. He left a letter addressed to witness saying that he was about to commit suicide. In answer to the Coroner witness said that he knew a number of crystals of strychnine had been found in a pair of scales—about 9 grains—and he supposed the deceased had obtained them for himself. The Coroner: But how could he? The Poisons Act says he must sign a register. Witness: But he got them in a friendly way. The Coroner: It must be known where he purchased it. Witness: He would get it for the asking from any wholesale chemical house. The Coroner: But the Poisons Act distinctly says it must be signed for. Witness: Yes, but he had been in the chemical-trade such a number of years that he had only to ask for strychnine and got as much as he required, quite free, as a sample. It was not as if he had to pay for it. There was no sale: it was a sample. There are on his desk now two unopened bottles of strychnine which he had obtained to make up a prescription of his own cheaply, without paying for it, as a remedy for a complaint from which he was suffering. He told me he was going to get it, and for what purpose. The prescription was never made up, however, as the poison is, as I say, on the desk, and he must have got some more from somewhere with which to poison himself.



The Coroner : It is perfectly obvious this deadly poison can be obtained if a person has a mind to get hold of it.—Medical evidence showed that death was due to strychnine-poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

#### A Question of Liability.

The Birkenhead Borough Coroner (Mr. Cecil Holden) held an adjourned inquest on June 8 relative to the death of Thomas Yoward Hetherington, of Rock Ferry. The widow said that deceased had a severe cold in the throat. He objected to doctors, but she called in Mr. Alfred Plevin, who said the trouble was laryngitis. He prescribed, but deceased got worse, and she eventually called in Dr. Dawson, but deceased died. In his evidence Mr. Plevin said he was not on the list of registered medical practitioners within the meaning of the English law, but he was a properly qualified doctor in America. He described the course of his treatment of deceased, whom he found suffering from long-standing laryngitis with throat-complications and indigestion. Among the medicines he prescribed were collinsonia and hamamelis. For a time the throat improved, but he subsequently found symptoms of fresh cold. He had been in Birkenhead twenty-one years. Dr. H. G. F. Dawson said he found deceased suffering from acute phthisis. He afterwards removed a small portion of one lung for pathological examination, and found his diagnosis correct. He knew what collinsonia was, but did not know its action in lung-disease. The Coroner said all that the law required was that the person attending to the patient should accept the liability of the medical practitioner : it did not matter whether he were qualified or not, and he thought in this case the jury would be well advised to return a verdict of death from phthisis, and leave the matter at that. The jury returned a verdict of death from phthisis, and attached no blame whatever to Mr. Plevin.

#### Fire.

A fire occurred on June 9, at 12 Casson Street, White-chapel, London, E., in the range of buildings of one and two floors covering an area of 150 ft. by 30 ft., used as manufactory, offices, laboratory, and stores by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, wholesale druggists and medical herbalists. The fire broke out on the top floor, half of which was burnt out, and part of the roof was destroyed. The outbreak occurred in the evening, some five hours after the works were closed. It apparently commenced in the printing-department and spread to the store-rooms for labels, boxes, etc. These were completely destroyed, but, fortunately, the general packing-rooms and the laboratory and other parts of the building were untouched. There will be no hindrance in the execution of orders.

#### Opium in England.

Writing to the "Daily Mail" on "Opium-eaters in England," Mr. Norton D. Desborough, chemist and druggist, of Southampton, states :

At Stamford, in Lincolnshire, during my apprenticeship, we used to keep opium weighed up in  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $2d.$ , and  $3d.$  worth—viz., 1 scruple (20 grains) for  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm (30 grains) for  $2d.$ , 1 drachm (60 grains) for  $3d.$ —and it was nothing to serve the same person twice daily with opium, mostly women, and often they have been sitting on the doorstep to wait for the shop to open.

He calculates that there were a dozen opium-eating regular customers at the shop, which was only one of eight chemists' shops in the town.

#### Criquet.

Heron C.C. v. Potter & Clarke C.C.—Played on June 9 with the following result : Heron, 67; Potter & Clarke, 50.

R. Sumner's C.C. v. John Thompson's C.C.—Played on June 9, at Club Moor, Liverpool. Score : Sumner's, 108; Thompson's, 32.

Davy Hill's C.C. v. "Barronetta" (Barron Harveys & Co.) C.C.—Played at Wormholt Farm on June 9. Scores : D.H.C.C., 91; Barronetta C.C., 41. For the winners E. Sibley scored 53, and G. Tombs took eight wickets for 27 runs.

Nottingham Chemists' C.C. v. Lenton United C.C.—Played on the Y.M.C.A. ground at West Bridgford, on June 7. The Chemists were defeated by eleven runs, the scores being : Lenton United, 75; Nottingham Chemists, 64.

For the Chemists the principal scorers were E. W. Carr (21) and E. Henstock (13).

Sheffield Pharmacy C.C. v. Sheffield Training College C.C.—Played on June 7, on the Chemists' ground. The College batted first, but were unable to stand up against the bowling of Messrs. Stather and Weatherall, the former taking eight wickets for 11 runs, and the total score only reached 27. The Pharmacists beat this score for the loss of three wickets, but batted out to a total of over 75, some of the scores being : Weatherall, 11 (not out); Twelves, 7; Stather, 11; H. G. Williams, 5; Brooks, 10; Preston, 21.

Leicester Chemists' C.C. v. Stoughton C.C.—Played at Stoughton (a village on the outskirts of Leicester) on May 31. Losing the toss, the Chemists took the field first, and dismissed their opponents for a total of 68. On going in to bat the Chemists made 78, thus revenging their defeat of last year by winning by 10 runs. C. A. Forryan again was top scorer, with 16 to his credit; while H. H. Dennis (15) and J. W. Fry (11) also played well. With the ball T. C. Peberdy was most successful, taking six wickets for 12 runs; Forryan took two for 7, and H. Chawner one for 23.

#### Co-operatives and Pharmacy Legislation.

The report of the Central Board to the Co-operative Congress held at Birmingham contained the following statement by the Joint Parliamentary Committee with reference to the Pharmacy Bills :

Two Bills were brought to our notice as having been introduced into Parliament to alter the law dealing with the sale of poisons.

One Bill was introduced by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords, and another by Mr. R. Winfrey in the House of Commons. We decided to approve the principal clause of Lord Crewe's Bill (that *re* companies), but in order to avoid any misunderstanding or doubt as to the interpretation of the word "company," and in order clearly to define the position of co-operative societies, we recommended that the following words be included in Clause 4 of the said Bill, viz. : "and no society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893," and at the end of the same clause to add the words "or society." This would have the effect of bringing societies within the scope of the Bill.

We next decided that the Bill introduced by Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., should be opposed on the ground that Clause 7 makes it obligatory on every co-operative society carrying on a business of chemist or druggist to have that part of its business managed by a "director" who shall be a registered person within the meaning of the Act, and the person who actually conducts the business to be also a person similarly registered. This would mean that every society carrying on such business would be compelled to have a qualified chemist on its board of directors.

#### Alleged Assault.

Dr. Walford Bodie was sued at the Blackburn County Court, on June 12, by James Wright, electrician, for damages for alleged assault and false imprisonment. The defendant wrote asking for an adjournment. Judge Hamilton asked if the plaintiff received an electric shock, and Mr. Carter (plaintiff's counsel) replied that Wright went on the stage for a certain experiment, at some risk to himself, and succeeded in exposing an imposture. The defendant got very angry, bundled him off the stage, and he was confined and stripped in an ante-room. The Judge said that he would take the case in the ordinary course.

#### Manchester Notes.

Mr. William Walsh, chemist's assistant, of Greenheys, Manchester, is now in the Manchester Royal Infirmary suffering, it is believed, from the effects of an irritant poison.

The mother of Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. (Mrs. Bridget Clynes), has been removed to the Oldham Infirmary suffering from the effects of oxalic acid she had swallowed in mistake for health salts, which she had been in the habit of taking.

The Salford Municipality have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., for the supply of drugs, medical and surgical appliances; of Messrs. R. K. Lakin & Co. for carbolic powder, at  $2l. 15s. 6d.$  per ton; also the tender of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloride of lime at  $3l. 10s.$  per ton.

DURING APRIL the imports of drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs into Cape Colony amounted in value to 26,414*l.*, compared with 33,429*l.* in March and 25,977*l.* in February.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the July examinations should be lodged with the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 11 A.M. on the following dates: Preliminary examination, on Thursday, June 21; Registered Druggist examination, on Tuesday, June 26; Pharmaceutical Licence examination, on Wednesday, June 27; Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, on Monday, July 2.

### The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

At a recent special meeting of the Court of Directors of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, the Governor, Col. Adye Curran, F.R.C.S.I., was directed to proceed to Westminster to ask the Irish members to oppose the inclusion of Ireland in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, as it would result practically in the free sale of poisons, to the great danger of the community.

### Business Changes.

Mr. Francis D. Smyth, formerly manager for Messrs. W. H. Bowers & Co., chemists, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, has opened business on his own account in the same street.

Mr. M. F. Fitzpatrick, pharmaceutical chemist, has acquired the pharmacy in Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, lately carried on by Dr. J. C. McWalter under the name of Leonard's Medical Hall.

### Personal.

Dr. Adye Curran, Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a magistrate for the county of Dublin.

Mr. George D. Beggs, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected chairman of the Dalkey Urban Council. The position carries with it the Commission of the Peace for the county of Dublin.

### Settled Cases.

The case of *Brittain v. Brittain* was in the lists of the Dublin Nisi Prius Court on June 12. This is the case in which Mr. F. W. Brittain, pharmaceutical chemist, Drogheda, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, and the wife also entered a cross petition for a judicial separation. When the case was called, the Lord Chief Justice was asked to grant counsel a quarter of an hour in which to discuss matters with a view to coming to an agreement. This was granted, and at the end of that time it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at, all charges on both sides being withdrawn.

### Guardians' Doings.

The Ennistymon Guardians have been requested by the L.G.B. to ask the drug-contractors—the Cork Chemical Co.—for an explanation in regard to liniment of belladonna which the analyst reports to be defective.

The Navan Guardians have received a similar request from the L.G.B., and the Clerk is to see that the defective drugs are quickly replaced.

Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, Dublin, have applied, through their solicitors, for the payment of 3*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* for empties not returned by the Clonmel Guardians. The Clerk and the Board's solicitors are to look into the matter.

The Tralee Board of Guardians have increased the salary of the workhouse compounder by 10*l.* a year.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### A Window Smash.

At Greenock, on June 12, a horse yoked to a lorry became unmanageable and crashed into the window of the shop of Mr. W. B. Wright, chemist and druggist, Lynedoch Street. The window and shelving were smashed, the door was damaged, and a quantity of goods in the shop was destroyed.

### Glasgow Notes.

Mr. Lothian took his students on a botanical excursion last week. To Renfrew, thence homewards by Erskine Ferry and Dalmuir was the route.

The Glasgow District Secretaries have just completed a canvass of the trade in the city and district with reference to the chemists petitioning for alteration in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The canvass has proved a very satisfactory one, about 200 signatures of registered men in Glasgow and district having been received to the petition, which has been forwarded to the local members of Parliament.

The St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Society, Glasgow, is to open a chemist's shop in their new premises in Mansfield Street, Partick, when finished. They are also removing their present chemist's business at headquarters to their new building in St. George's Road, where a large double shop is being fitted out for that purpose.

### Dundee District.

Mr. J. M. Hardie, Ph.C., is frequently seen in his motor-car on business or pleasure intent.

Mr. C. Young, son of Mr. James S. Young, of Tayport, left for South Africa on May 11, where he has obtained an appointment with a chemist near Johannesburg.

The late Mr. J. Hean Millar, of Broughty Ferry, was sixty-one years old. He served an apprenticeship to engineering with the Caledonian Railway Co., and continued in that until he was thirty, and it says much for his abilities that he passed the Minor examination in his thirty-fourth year.

A local chemist has received an order of the John Islip type from the Cambridge district. It was for Plasmon plain and Plasmon Cocoa; Zam-buk Shaving Cream; Tooth Paste; Nasal Syringe; Lint; and Petal Dust. The chemist noticed that the customer said nothing about paying, but merely "Send me a note of the prices." He asked for a remittance before sending on the goods. A fortnight's silence is the result, so far.

## The Week's Poisonings.

FIFTEEN deaths from poisoning have occurred during the week, four being misadventures. At Byker a ticket-writer, named Clarke, drank a poisonous liniment in mistake for cough-mixture. David Long, a farm labourer at Arrington, inadvertently drank a glass of weed-killer in mistake for milk. At an inquest held at Bolton on June 6, relative to the death of a five-months' old child, named Morris, it transpired that a week previously the mother had given the child a teaspoonful of ammonia by mistake. The mother stated that she bought the ammonia from a general shop. It was put into a patent-medicine bottle, but no label denoting that its contents were ammonia was affixed. The Coroner (Mr. J. Fearnley) said it was a great pity that a poison such as ammonia was not kept in a different style of bottle. The first mistake was made in sending a bottle with a patent-medicine label upon it, and the second mistake was in the person who supplied the ammonia not putting a label on the bottle. The jury added to their verdict of accidental death a recommendation that all persons selling ammonia should label the bottles properly, and that persons dealing in commercial poisons should be warned to take greater precautions. An inquest was held by Mr. Drew at Fulham on June 9, on John Doidge (27), an electrical engineer. When at work in China he suffered from an affection of the eyes, to relieve the pain of which the doctors injected morphine and cocaine, and he became so addicted to the habit afterwards that he was obliged to give up a good berth in India and return to London three weeks ago. He told the doctors he had injected with a hypodermic syringe as much as 24 grains of morphine and 12 grains of cocaine daily, and although he had tried to get out of the habit he had failed, and had injected strychnine and atropine as antidotes. Last week, when suffering from an overdose, he was removed to the infirmary, where he died from the effects of chronic morphine and cocaine poisoning. Dr. Parsons, the medical superintendent, said the whole of the arms and parts of the legs and thighs were covered with small sores and scars,



all marks of the syringe. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.—Two suicides are recorded by oxalic acid, the victims being an unknown man, whose body was discovered at Riddlesdown, near Purley, and Robert Henry Dudley, of Crosshaven, Co. Cork. There were likewise three suicides by strychnine (the principal one being mentioned in an earlier page), two with potassium cyanide (James George Turner, of Blackburn, and William Henry Mitchell, a labourer at Clifton Junction Chemical-works), and two with laudanum (Robert Robson, of North Shields, and a Leeds boot-clicker). Carbolic acid was taken for suicidal purposes by Peter Horton Taylor, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy; while Hannah Ogden Yates, of Goole, poisoned herself by drinking a tablespoonful of A B C liniment.

## Canadian Notes.

**WITHDRAWN, NOT REJECTED.**—With reference to the Alberta Pharmacy Bill (*C. & D.*, June 2, Col. Supp., p. 68) we understand that on account of the severe mutilation it was undergoing in Committee and the determination of the Legislature to make it under Government control, Messrs. D. W. Macdonald and G. H. Graydon, druggists, of Edmonton, Alberta, withdrew the Bill from the Legislature.

**THE SALE OF PROPRIETARIES.**—The Canadian Government has appointed a Special Committee to look into the question of the deleterious nature of certain patent medicines which are being exploited on the Canadian market, and among other witnesses heard was Dr. J. C. Dube, of Montreal, who stated that at least 75 per cent. of the standard drugs sold in Canada were adulterated. The doctor also claimed that there were a large number of patent medicines which were injurious and very often dangerous, and the sale of which should be prohibited, as in most cases those who purchased these goods were poor people who could ill afford to waste their money on harmful preparations. Dr. Dube stated that the excessive adulteration of drugs was largely due to over-competition, as there were far too many druggists in the larger towns and cities of the Dominion. He also thought that all patent medicines should be compelled by law to have their formulas printed on each package.

**THE FLORIDA-WATER DEBAUCH.**—In connection with the recent tragedy at Duck Lake, Sask. (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 873), the Coroner's jury brought in the following verdict:

The six Indians came to their death by drinking Florida-water manufactured by the Dally Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and which contained wood alcohol instead of rectified spirit; that in the opinion of the jury all bottles of the same poison should be confiscated and destroyed; that a brand manufactured in Winnipeg has been found also to contain poison, and should be similarly destroyed; that no patent medicine or liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of alcohol should be sold to Indians without the order of a physician.

The police testified that for twenty years Florida-water has been sold on the reserve in place of whisky, that the practice had been investigated again and again, but appeals to the Department of Justice have been in vain and elicited no steps toward the stoppage of the traffic.

**THE RIGHTS OF THE ADVERTISER.**—As a sequel to the inquest on the Duval infant (see *C. & D.*, June 2, Col. Supp., p. 68) an interesting point has been raised as to whether Steedman & Co. had a right to advertise the result of the analyses and the finding of the jury. An injunction was applied for to restrain the "Times" of Victoria, B.C., from inserting an advertisement containing the statement "I found no poisons in Steedman's soothing-powders," as given in the evidence of Dr. C. J. Fagan, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. The Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, while remarking that the use of the plaintiff's name (Dr. C. J. Fagan) was unauthorised and was being used in a manner which could not be called fair, considered that Dr. Fagan had no property in his name, such as was contended for. There was apparent, said the Judge, no breach of confidence, or any evidence of bad faith in such user, and doubtless these proceedings would have the effect of terminating the cause of complaint. He held that the plaintiff could have no control over any statement he might make as a witness in a court of law or on a coroner's inquiry as in the present case.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**VETERINARY MEDICINE.**—Professor Kaufmann, of the Alfort Veterinary School, has been elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, in place of M. Meguin (deceased). He is an Alsatian by birth, and the author of a treatise on the viper and its venom, and the treatment of snake-bites, which is the best work of its kind extant.

**A CLOSE SHAVE.**—M. Pélisse, pharmacist, won his seat for Lodève (Hérault) in the new Chamber of Deputies by a majority of five votes over his opponent. The former deputy for this division, M. Vigné d'Octon, belonged to the medical profession.—MM. Astier, Morel, and Bachimont have all been re-elected after close contests, while MM. Baduel, Chamerlat, Cazeuville, Selle, and Villejean complete the pharmaceutical phalanx in the Chamber.

**THE DENTIST'S PRINCELY MANSION.**—The well-known mansion of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, in the Avenue Malakoff, Paris, and facing the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, has found a purchaser at the price of 110,000*fr.* It was from here that the famous dentist assisted the Empress Eugénie to escape from the Communards of Paris in the autumn of 1870, as recorded in the Life of Dr. Evans. This mansion has of late years been known as the Palais des Souverains, as it was for a time leased by the French Government as a residence for Royal personages who visited Paris officially. The new owner's name has not transpired.

**LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.**—The sale by auction is announced to take place on Saturday, June 30 next, at Grenoble, of the original business and trade-marks of the Grande Chartreuse Liqueurs, at the upset price of 500,000*fr.* (20,000*l.*). The manufacturing outfit, together with the raw material and stock in hand, is to be sold apart at a valuation. Various buildings connected with the manufacture of the product will also be sold separately in two lots, at 80,000*fr.* and 35,000*fr.* respectively. Since the monks who originally manufactured the Chartreuse liqueurs have been forced by the Government to relinquish their business in France, they are now manufacturing the liqueur in Spain, and form very determined opponents to the original mark, which was taken over by the Government.

**THE "CYTISUS."**—A scientific journal raises the question as to whether the plant mentioned in Virgil's

"Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella";

"Sic cytiso pastæ distendant urbera vaccæ";

"Non me pascente, capellæ,

Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras"

can be the same as the modern cytisus (*C. Laburnum*). In this connection it quotes Fée, the army pharmacist, who spent his youth on Peninsular battlefields and his riper years in writing on the Flora of Virgil and Theocritus. The modern writer agrees with his pharmaceutical predecessor that the plant of the classic authors is probably *C. sessilifolius*, common in Greece and Italy, and capable of being used as a forage.

**A QUESTION OF COMPETITION.**—At a meeting of the Association of Vendors of Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus it was proposed to dispute the right of pharmacists to sell these articles. This argument was based on the fourth paragraph of Article 4 of the Law of Germinal, which states:

Pharmacists may not carry on in the same premises or officines any other commerce or retail sale except that of drugs and medicinal preparations.

The argument is specious enough at first sight, but the "bandagists" have probably overlooked two great facts, of which the pharmacist is in other respects painfully aware: (1) That long-established custom has practically the force of law, and (2) that many portions of the Law of Germinal are thus really obsolete although not officially repealed. So it is probable that qualified pharmacists will be permitted as heretofore to retail surgical bandages. If report be not a lying jade, some of the brightest ornaments of this rival "profession" are pharmaceutical students who have failed to satisfy the examiners; while herbalists, as well as cutlers and other dealers in minor hardware, often take up bandages as a side-line.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN CHEMICAL INSTITUTE, to which reference has several times been made in these columns, is now practically "off," neither the Government nor chemical-manufacturers favouring it.

AUSTRIAN DOCTORS are trying to get an Act passed for a recipe-duty, by which every pharmacist would be compelled to attach a stamp of one heller ( $\frac{1}{100}$  of a penny) to every prescription he makes up. It is calculated that the proceeds would amount to 42,000 kronen (1,750*l.*) yearly—another sum which would be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of doctors.

ITALIAN SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The "Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico" announces the calling of a meeting, with the adhesion and co-operation of all the most influential members of the Italian chemical-industry, for the purpose of constituting an association for the development and encouragement of the chemical-industries of Italy. The Association is designed to concentrate the energy of all the chemical-manufacturers of the country so as to raise the industry both morally and materially. There is a long list of supporters.

POTASH CHLORATE TABLETS IN GERMANY.—A German Imperial Order of October 22, 1901, forbids drug-stores selling a large number of "preparations" as medicines for the removal or amelioration of ailments, but various Courts have held that if the preparations are offered as strengtheners drug-stores may sell them. A druggist in Frankfurt was proceeded against for selling chlorate-of-potash tablets, and was fined 30*s.* This result was confirmed on the first appeal; but the Oberland Gericht has reversed the previous findings, on the ground that the druggist had sold the tablets as a "cosmetic"—i.e., a voice-improver.

GERMAN PHARMACY CONCESSIONS.—It has been decided in Berlin that an apotheker who has an exclusive concession for a town is entitled to claim indemnity from a new competitor and the town authorities in the event of a privilege being granted for the establishment of a new pharmacy. In the case decided an apotheker is the owner of two concessions, dated March 5, 1717, and August 17, 1740. These are registered, and authorise the holder to exercise an exclusive privilege in the town concerned. The original privileges were consolidated in 1769. The Government authorities at Potsdam having granted a second pharmacy concession in the same town, the apotheker took proceedings, with the above result.

THE ROYAL PHARMACY AT EL PARDO.—A reporter of the "Correspondencia de Espana" gives an amusing account of a scene he witnessed at El Pardo a few days before the King of Spain's marriage. A "real English tourist, such as one sees on the stage in France, with sun-helmet and a guide-book in his hand," had come to "acquire in El Pardo, for a handful of sovereigns, what seemed to him most remarkable. In the aptly named Calle del Sol (Street of the Sun) is the Royal Oficina de Pharmacy, and hither he directed envious glances." In front of this building was a magnificent piece of embroidery, fleurs-de-lys, Royal arms, etc., with a border in "point d'Angleterre" which had taken three years to make, adorned with enlarged photos of King Alphonso and Queen Victoria. "This raised the tourist's ambition to possess a local and striking memorial of the wedding. Tenaciously, like all his race, he spent an hour in offering and insisting," but, finally repulsed, he retreated grumbling to the station and took the first train back to Madrid.

RUSSIAN NOTES.—The "Pharmatzevitscheski Journal" announces that the English firm W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., is beginning active operations in Russia by the opening of local workshops and factory in Moscow and elsewhere for the production of chemical preparations, disinfectants, oils, colours, perfumes, etc., and for their sale. The capital for the Russian business is 30,000*l.*—The Moscow Pharmaceutical Society, in conjunction with eight other similar bodies, have sent a memorial to the Government stating that the new method of fixing the number of pharmacies to be opened in any community—according to the population, and not according to the number of prescriptions dispensed annually—will so completely destroy the value of the monopoly that it were better to throw the business open

to free competition.—The Moscow pharmacists, with the object of struggling with the impending trouble through the proposition to allow the opening of a number of free pharmacies, are forming a syndicate.—At the large Tchepelevetsk perfumery-factory a serious agitation has commenced among the workpeople. The owners of the factory had gradually eliminated all the concessions won by them during the strikes, and now they are demanding the complete restitution of the rights and exemptions that they had won.

## India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

AN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA in Province Wellesley and Perak has resulted in a brisk trade in disinfectants, etc., for the Penang chemists.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA has sanctioned the appointment of a second under-secretary for the newly established Commerce and Industry Department.

A DISINFECTANT-CONTRACT.—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, manufacturing and dispensing chemists, have secured the contract for the supply of Izal powder and fluid to the Bombay Municipality for the next twelve months.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE (see *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 814) has passed the second reading in the Straits Legislative Council, and has been referred to a Select Committee. When before the Council one of the members suggested that it was so very similar to the Morphine Ordinance that he did not think special legislation was required for cocaine, but that the latter drug could be embodied in the Morphine Ordinance.

PHARMACEUTICAL VOLUNTEERING.—At an "At Home" given by the members of No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, at the Roughton Club, Mr. J. Millar (chemist and druggist, late manager Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., chemists, Poona), the Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, was presented with a silver tea-service subscribed for by members of the corps. Mr. Millar is leaving for England. Captain S. Armstrong, Commandant of No. 3 Company, made the presentation.

A SUITABLE MEMORIAL.—Lady Moore, widow of the late Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., formerly Surgeon-General for the Government of Bombay, has offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to her husband in connection with the Grant Medical College or the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Accordingly two new operating-theatres with the latest equipments are to be erected in connection with the J. J. Hospital, at a cost of Rs. 61,475. These are to be named after Sir William Moore, and Lady Moore's gift is to be used as a contribution to the total cost.

A DISPENSING ERROR.—At Singapore last month, a Chinese child died as the result of being given a wrong dose of medicine. Dr. Laurence, a lady doctor, prescribed a dose of castor oil, but her dispenser, an Asiatic, gave croton-oil liniment by mistake. It is to be hoped, writes a Penang correspondent, that this incident will be brought to the notice of the Straits Government, who are granting certificates in an open-handed way to all kinds of Asiatics, allowing them to compete with the British qualified chemist. At the same time, there are also a large number of European doctors who employ native dispensers without any qualifications whatever, and although the chemists have protested, the Government do nothing in the matter.

CEYLON CARDAMOMS.—At a meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Association in Kandy, on May 12, it was intimated that the total collection to date from the cardamom-cess amounted to Rs. 5,304. It is thought this sum will have to be much larger before any substantial amount can be spent in advertising the product, and in regard to the latter point it was resolved that the Secretary write to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, India, and to the Consuls in Japan, China, Formosa, and Zanzibar. A further shrinkage is noticeable in the exports from Ceylon this year, the following being the figures from January 1 to May 21: 1906, 302,674 lb.; 1905, 340,973 lb.; 1904, 444,765 lb.; 1903, 342,995 lb. So far this year the United Kingdom has received 135,128 lb., India 110,988 lb., Germany 33,447 lb., and the United States 5,752 lb.



## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### British East Africa.

MR. A. E. STANDRING has opened "The English Pharmacy" in Nairobi, and the "East African Standard," in congratulating him on the fact, observes that "Nairobi has scored over Mombasa, which has no qualified European chemist apart from the Civil Service."

### Cape Colony.

MR. H. GROUT, chemist, of Cambridge, near East London, is extending his premises in Queen Street.

CAPE CUSTOMS BILL.—The Bill to give effect to the Customs vote contains a prohibition of the import of prison-made goods, and a prohibition of opium and similar preparations except by permit to doctors, dentists, and chemists.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS (AFRICA), LTD., have outgrown their premises located at 36 Castle Street, Cape Town, and have taken the offices and store next door, which will more than double the space first occupied by the firm. Carpenters, signwriters, etc., were busy, when the mail left, making the new portion of the building suitable for the conduct of a business such as Messrs. Allen & Hanburys do in the country.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—From further particulars regarding the disaster to the yacht *Veline* in Table Bay (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 874), we are pleased to learn that Mr. Wragg, chemist, one of the owners of the yacht, was not on board when she went down. Mr. Wragg, who is with Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., of Cape Town, was on Sunday duty that day, otherwise he would have taken part in the ill-fated cruise.

LEAVING THE COUNTRY.—A leading article in a recent issue of one of the Cape newspapers states that one of the disquieting features of the depression through which the country has been passing is the large and steadily increasing exodus of the artisan population. Inquiries at shipping offices have shown that the exodus is abnormal, most of the emigrants making for San Francisco, where building-operations are expected to be brisk in the future, but there are also more than ordinary demands for passages to Australia and South America.

TRADE-MARK INFRINGEMENTS.—Our Cape correspondent writes warning British manufacturers who have registered their trade-marks in the Cape Colony against infringements. The Registrar, it would appear, does not always use the care he might do in accepting new marks, and there is no small amount of friction going on out there. A few months ago the Registrar accepted from a local concern a mark which was, with the exception of the wording, an exact duplicate of a well-known English mark, registered some years ago. On attention being drawn to the matter the excuse given was that the block printed so badly that it could not be read when used in connection with the production of the mark. The English owner has no remedy unless the parties with the alleged infringement cede the rights, or the claimants resort to the Courts. We understand that in the Transvaal a great deal more care is exercised when marks are submitted.

CAPE COLONY MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The annual report of this Council for 1905, just issued as a Parliamentary paper, states that during the year the Council had recommended the issue of licences to thirty-five medical practitioners and ten dentists. Four applications for registration as a dentist and one as a medical practitioner were refused during the year, as the applicants were unable to produce diplomas satisfying the regulations in force in the Colony. During

the year formal complaints were brought against five medical practitioners for alleged improper or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect. In two cases formal reprimands were administered; in another case the Governor was recommended to cancel the licence of the accused; and in the remaining two cases the Council dismissed the complaints. The inclusion of "dagga" (*cannabis indica*) and its preparations in the Poison Schedule is mentioned as one of the most important things done by the Council during the year.

THE CUSTOMS CONVENTION.—Before this can reach readers of the *C. & D.*, writes our Cape correspondent on May 25, the new duties to be enforced within the South African Customs Union will be known. That the tariff will be ratified goes without saying, and the more it makes for Protection the better South Africa will be pleased. At least, that is what every local house with any pretence at making anything says; but whether a tariff framed for the express purpose of protecting what for want of a better name are called "local industries" will operate as well in fact as it reads remains to be seen. A Cape peninsula druggist—who, by the way, has imported sufficient tinctures to last him for a considerable time—says that he may be able to get down to using "Kaffir tinctures" after a while, but at present he feels very bitter against the local product, or, at least, not the product so much as what he terms the careless way tinctures, etc., are made in South Africa. For the benefit of readers not conversant with South African expressions it should be explained that when a man uses the term "Kaffir" to describe the manufacture of a product, it implies the same as the word "shoddy" in England. The wholesaler in South Africa employing qualified British chemists does not entertain the views of the retailer given above. His version is that the spirit is right at hand, the laboratories are fairly well equipped, and if his men can make high-grade pharmaceutical products in England, such products can be made as well in South Africa.

### Natal.

THE "NATAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" of April 17 contains a notice directing attention to Section 21 of the Trade-marks Law of 1885, which is as follows: "Any person who describes a trade-mark to any article sold by him as registered which is not registered shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds"; and it is notified that instructions have been given for the strict enforcement of the provisions of the law.

THE SALE OF A BUSINESS.—In the City Court, Durban, on May 15, before Mr. B. C. Clarence, Fenwick Alfred Benson, chemist and druggist, now of Johannesburg, brought an action against William Center, chemist and druggist, of 20 Commercial Road, Maritzburg, and Frederick Luckin Fletcher, of Durban, as co-debtor, to recover the sum of 383*l.* 3*s.* upon a notarial bond passed in plaintiff's favour. There was a claim in reconvention for the cancellation of the bond on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation of the value of a chemist's shop and business in Commercial Road, Maritzburg, taken over by the defendants. There was also a claim for 127*l.* 17*s.*, the money paid towards the purchase of the business, the purchase-price being 400*l.* The hearing lasted three days. Evidence was given to prove the taking over of the business. Defendants had put in an expert to value the business. It appeared after the business had been taken over that it was not, according to the defendants, what the books represented it to be, and that it was not worth the 400*l.* purchase-price, part of which had been paid and the remainder put into the bond. The business was not as large as had been represented, and the books, it was alleged, had been "cooked." Center was examined and cross-examined at considerable length, and in the course of his evidence said he did not keep a record of his own formulae. If people would not go to a doctor he took his prescriptions out of "Pharmaceutical Formulas." The Magistrate ultimately found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and for the plaintiff also on the reconvention, with costs in both cases.

### Orange River Colony.

THE SUMMER SEASON which has just closed has seen a great decrease in cases of enteric fever; formerly this was a very prevalent disease at the close of the summer. There is, however, a slight outbreak of chicken-pox and measles among children.

### Transvaal.

MR. J. H. DINWOODIE, of Johannesburg, President of the Pharmacy Board, was entertained at the Carlton Hotel on Friday evening, May 19, by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, on the eve of his departure for England on a six months' holiday. Mr. Robert Butters presided, and the toast of the evening, proposed by Mr. C. Keir, President of the Society, was received enthusiastically, all present joining heartily in wishing Mr. Dinwoodie *bon voyage* and a safe return. He made a very happy response.

NOT FULLY APPRECIATED.—A correspondent calls attention in the "Johannesburg Star" to the heroic rescue of two young ladies from drowning at Umkomaas, Natal, by Mr. P. D. Thompson, manager for Messrs. Turner & Co., chemists, Johannesburg (*C. & D.*, May 12, p. 716). Mr. Thompson is one of Johannesburg's leading athletes, being a member of the Wanderers' Gymnastic Society and one of the founders of the Johannesburg Gymnastic Society; and the correspondent suggests that the Royal Humane Society should take cognisance of the bravery he displayed.

### TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE monthly meeting of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board was held in the Board's office, Johannesburg, on May 18, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, the other members present being Dr. J. van Niekerk, Messrs. R. Butters, B. Owen Jones, J. R. Jones, and W. T. Skinn.

A report was presented of the examination held on May 16, 17, and 18, when it was found that out of fifteen candidates the following eight had passed: Messrs. Hendrik A. Bloemink, James Gellately, Emil Hester, James Johnston, S. Meyerson, John S. Moore, Horace W. Pearson, and William T. Simpson. In addition to the above, two candidates were admitted to a Modified examination and both passed—viz., Messrs. John Stevens Kernick and Percival D. Oliver.

Applications from the following to be admitted to practice in the Transvaal were approved: A. H. Bryant (chemist and druggist, Transvaal), Henry Neil (chemist and druggist, Great Britain), and Arthur Simpson (chemist and druggist, Great Britain).

The President, who was about to proceed to Europe, was granted the necessary leave of absence, the members expressing the hope that he would have an enjoyable holiday. Mr. R. Butters was unanimously appointed Acting-President.

The remainder of the business was discussed in committee.

### NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held at Messrs. Reed & Champion's rooms, Durban, on May 17. There were present Mr. Johnston (President), Messrs. G. A. Champion (President of the Natal Pharmacy Board), C. E. Forth (member of the Natal Pharmacy Board), Charlton, Edwards, Firth, Irving, Inman, Millar, Read, Roadknight, Warren, Watts, Ashkanaz, and Anderson (Secretary).

The minutes having been read and confirmed, Mr. John Henry Bell (Howick) was elected a member of the Society.

THE SECRETARY OF THE PHARMACY BOARD, writing regarding Adams & Co., of Ladysmith, stated that the point raised—that all the directors of a company must be registered—is one the Board have been endeavouring for some time to get the Government to acknowledge, but Government will not agree. The Board had passed a resolution that in their opinion "covering" an unregistered person is "infamous conduct," but the Government would not accept that resolution. With reference to the case of Joseph Spearman, the Secretary further reported that the complaint had been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, with the request that the matter be handed over to the C.I.D., so that the necessary steps should be taken for investigating it.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The Secretary read his annual report, which stated that the pharmaceutical year had been an active one, ten monthly and five committee meetings having been held. Twenty-two new members had joined the Society, and two had resigned on leaving the Colony. At the last annual meeting the matter of registered chemists "covering" unqualified men was introduced, and the sub-

ject was fully discussed at subsequent meetings. It was decided to lay the matter before the Pharmacy Board, requesting it to take action, under the "unprofessional or infamous conduct clause" of the Natal Pharmacy Act, in one specific case brought to its notice. After considering the Society's representations, the Board resolved that a registered chemist "covering" an unqualified person would bring such registered chemist within the scope of the "infamous conduct" clause, and that any future case brought before the notice of the Board would be taken on its merits. In spite of a strenuous endeavour to have the qualifications of registered chemists placed on the published register, the Pharmacy Board have decided that they cannot recommend such a course of action just yet. After referring to the excellent lecture on "Pharmacy Past and Present," delivered before the Society by Mr. G. A. Champion, the Secretary went on to state that, on the instructions of the committee, he in August last laid a deposition against W. E. Barry, who is not a chemist, "for preparing and compounding drugs or medicines"—namely, "Barry's consumption-cure." The case came before the Chief Magistrate on November 1, 1905, when Barry pleaded guilty and was fined 5*l.* He congratulated the Society on the successful result of that prosecution, which brought out one of the strong points of the Pharmacy Act. On the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Read the question of issuing a retail price-list for the chemists of the Colony was discussed, but the project has not so far found unanimous favour. The Controller of Excise having expressed a desire to have the opinion of the "craft" regarding Customs tariffs, a small committee was appointed to consider the matter, and the opinion was come to that a uniform *ad valorem* rate of 10 per cent. should be recommended. The Society has also been instrumental in procuring an increase in the retail price of methylated spirit from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per bottle in Durban. The Principal Under-Secretary, writing with reference to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Society in May 1905 relative to the examinations for qualification as a chemist and druggist, stated that Government saw no reason for appointing a visiting officer at present, as the President of the Pharmacy Board attended the examinations, and would see that the examinations were properly conducted. Regarding unqualified partners of chemists (whether they be medical men or others), the subject was discussed, as a result of which the Pharmacy Board were informed that in the opinion of the Society such partnerships are illegal, and bring a registered chemist within the scope of Section 31 of the Pharmacy Act. On April 20 of this year the Secretary laid a deposition against a firm trading in Durban, *re* the sale of poisons, drugs, or medicines (carbolic oil, glycerin, and eucalyptus oil). The firm was charged with contravening Section 37 of Law 35 of 1896; but the Clerk of the Peace declined to prosecute, on the ground that, in his opinion, Schedule B is not intended as a comprehensive list, and carbolic oil and other substances mentioned appear to come within the concluding words of Schedule B, "or other general article of commerce." The Secretary suggests the removal of that phrase from the schedule. He believes the Pharmacy Board are quite in sympathy with the Society in this matter.—On the motion of Mr. Watts, seconded by Mr. Firth, the secretarial report was adopted unanimously, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. J. H. Millar; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Read; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. David S. B. Anderson; committee, Messrs. Champion, Ryan, Edwards, and Inman; Auditors, Messrs. Warren and Roadknight.

THE SHOPS BILL.—The Secretary moved:

That a letter of appreciation of the benefits accruing under the Shops Bill, in so far as it relates to chemists, be sent to Mr. McLarty.

It seemed, he said, a fitting opportunity, after five months' trial of the closing movement, to show appreciation or otherwise of the effects of the Bill by sending a letter to the introducer of the Bill, Mr. McLarty, M.L.A. The motion was carried with only one dissident.

Votes of thanks to Mr. F. Johnston for his services as President during the past session, and to Messrs. Reed & Champion for the use of their rooms, closed the proceedings.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 6, at three o'clock. The President (Dr. Walsh) took the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Mr. Smith) and Messrs. Wells, Michie, Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Fairweather, Goldon (Birr), and Batt.

### CONGRATULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT said that before the business of the day was entered upon he would ask them to pass a resolution congratulating their Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Beggs, on his election to the office of Chairman of the Dalkey District Council. He was quite sure that his election to that position was in accordance with all their wishes.

Mr. WELLS, in seconding the motion, said that Mr. Beggs's election to the position in question was a compliment to the pharmaceutical body. He was quite sure, from his experience of him at the Council, that he would do equally well in the new position to which he had been called.

The motion was passed unanimously, and

Mr. BEGGS, in returning thanks, said Dalkey is the place of his birth. He has been a member of the Council there for eighteen years, and he was happy to say that he had been placed in the chair of the Council by the unanimous vote of both sides of the house. (Applause.)

### THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Wells and himself had been over on the other side of the water, doing battle in connection with this Bill. Their position with regard to it is not now altogether the same as it was at the last Council-meeting, because since then the third reading of the Bill had come off in the House of Lords, and the clause applying it to Ireland had been re-inserted. They now hoped that the Bill would be suitably amended in the House of Commons. With that object they had interviewed some members of the Lower House; and their duty now was to watch to see what would be the outcome. He did not think it would be advisable at present to lay down any definite policy with regard to the Bill until they saw how it went through the House of Commons. He therefore asked the Council to continue to repose in Mr. Wells and himself the trust that they had placed in them up to the present. They would both keep their eyes and ears open, and watch every turn that the political wind might take. In that way they would know how to act. Of course, they might be better without the Bill; but as it went through the House of Commons they would be enabled by the different amendments that would be proposed to see whether it would be wise for them to continue in that attitude or not. The Chief Secretary for Ireland told them that he had made up his mind to keep Ireland in the Bill; nevertheless, they hoped that it would not be applied to Ireland. He and Mr. Wells attended a very important meeting of the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce of London; and Mr. Wells very ably put before that meeting the position of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with regard to the sale of poisons, and succeeded in convincing them that the cause of the Society was a just one. They accordingly passed a unanimous resolution expressing their opinion that there was no necessity whatever for increasing the number of poison-sellers in Ireland at present, and that it would be dangerous to the public to entrust poison to the hands of unqualified dealers. He (the President) had an interview with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the subject; but, of course, they were more interested in the company clause of the Bill than in its agricultural poisons clause. They were working in complete accord with the English Society, and there was an understanding that their action should be harmonious in every way.

Mr. BEGGS said he was glad to know the two Societies were working together.

Mr. GOLDON said a very good article on the subject had appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

### THE OTHER BUSINESS

on the agenda-paper was then proceeded with, and several reports and other matters were disposed of.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr.

BEGGS, Mr. Redmond Kerin, of Oranmore, co. Galway, was nominated for election as an associate druggist.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. MICHIE, Mr. Frederick Wm. Warren, of Navan, and Mr. Edward Bertram Purcell Staunton, of Galway, were nominated for election as pharmaceutical chemists.

The Council then adjourned.

## Charcoal and Liquid Air.

THE last Friday evening discourse of the session was given at the Royal Institution, London, on June 8. The lecturer was Sir James Dewar, the subject being "Studies on Charcoal and Liquid Air." Sir James began with a reference to the serious accident which happened some weeks ago to his assistants Mr. Lennox and Mr. Heath. He would have postponed the lecture had not they insisted on carrying out the experiments, and so not disappointing the audience. Some of the properties of liquid air were demonstrated by way of introduction, a new experiment being one which showed the different behaviour of an electrified and a non-electrified tube of liquid air. Moisture of the atmosphere condensing on the electrified tube was deposited in the form of crystals, no such effect being produced on the non-electrified tube. To show the difference in thermal conductivity of metals a series of wires drawn from various metals and alloys were shown in liquid air, the height at which the ice-cap terminated being an index of their thermal conductivities. Some curious experiments were next shown of the effect of adding liquid air to various liquids, demonstrating that the amount of fume given off by the liquid air depends on the volatility of the liquid used. No fume was given with strong sulphuric acid, while with ether a curious rotating motion was given to the globule of liquid air and copious fumes were evolved. The necessity of avoiding moisture in the vacuum tubes used in spectroscopic observations was next dilated upon, as well as the usefulness of a liquid-air trap to absorb moisture. The absorptive power of charcoal was then dealt with, and it was stated that charcoal from various sources varies considerably, some being better than others. It is not possible to get a charcoal absolutely uniform, but Sir James Dewar has been able to increase the absorptive power of charcoal by a particular method of preparation. The absorptive power seems to depend entirely on the structure of the carbon. Alumina is the only other body that possesses similar powers to charcoal, but it does not retain the gases so tenaciously as charcoal. Two methods of studying charcoal absorption were next dealt with—by weight, and by effect on the magnetic field. Charcoal is neutral, but becomes magnetic by taking up oxygen. A logarithmic law has been found to fit in well with the general absorptive power of charcoal. Next the selective effects of charcoal were dealt with, it being shown that krypton, neon, and helium are picked out first from liquid air, the process being adaptable for the continuous separation of these gases. Another practical application of this selective power is seen in the Fleming helium tubes used for the detection of electric waves. A charcoal vacuum is used in the new metallic containers for liquid air: a vacuum is not only rapidly obtainable by means of charcoal, but can be maintained. These observations led up to the newest point of the lecture—the use of charcoal as a means of measuring the total heat contained in a body. As a calorimeter charcoal containing absorbed gas is extremely sensitive. A piece of charcoal charged with air and suspended in a vessel of liquid air was affected when a lighted candle was brought near the vessel—that is, through three surfaces of glass and the thickness of liquid air. When the charcoal is placed in liquid hydrogen it is still more sensitive to radiant heat. It is possible that an efficient and extremely sensitive calorimeter may be devised as a result of these researches.

THE "SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RECORD" quotes a peculiarly brazen instance of imposition on the part of a son of a "highly respected eastern province" who had "never even had any training in pharmacy," succeeding in getting taken on board an emigrant ship, proceeding to the Argentine, as a surgeon, although he was utterly ignorant of the duties pertaining to such a post.

## Association Affairs.

### Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on June 7, Mr. E. W. Loveless in the chair. The chief business was a discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which was opened by Mr. J. G. H. Hawes. Efforts are being made to obtain as many signatures as possible to the petition which is being sent to the House of Commons protesting against the confiscation of titles. Messrs. Evans, Cooper, Partington, Pryke, Olds, and Snow took part in the discussion.

A picnic to Farleigh Castle is to be held on June 21.

### Association of Women Pharmacists.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 5 Endsleigh Street, London, W., on June 13. Mrs. Clarke Keer presided.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary (Miss E. S. Hooper) and the Treasurer (Miss Renouf) gave satisfactory reports of the year's work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Clarke Keer; Vice-President, Miss M. E. Buchanan; Treasurer, Miss Renouf; Secretary, Miss E. S. Hooper; Assistant-Secretary, Miss G. E. Bartrop; Committee, Mrs. Freke, Miss Bedell, Miss Dale, Miss Falconer, and Miss Gilliat.

### Worcester Chemists' Association.

THE last meeting of the session was held at the Star Hotel, Worcester, on May 31, when there were present Mr. C. W. Turner (Vice-President), in the chair, Messrs. Haywood, Twinberrow, Jones, Acton, Swanson, and Coverdale (Worcester), Mander, Baylis, and Lawton (Malvern).—A long discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bills took place, in which Messrs. Lawton, Swanson, Haywood, Twinberrow, Turner, and others took part. A resolution was passed and sent to Parliament protesting against the amendment passed by the House of Lords on Lord Crewe's Bill.—A resolution protesting against vexatious prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was passed and sent to the Chairman of the County Council.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE first botanical excursion of the summer session took place on Friday, June 8, when the members travelled by train at 6.15 A.M. from Caledonian Station to Currie, and walked by the Malleny Road to the Poet's Dell and round to Juniper Green, and thence by train back to town, which was reached at 8.30 A.M., after a most delightful ramble in excellent weather. It was observed that though the season was late there was an unusually abundant display of flowers on the beech, the sycamore, and the hawthorn. The members made goodly collections of specimens. On the motion of the President (Mr. J. Tait), a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Rutherford Hill, who conducted the excursion.

### Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, June 12, Mr. John A. Forret, President, in the chair. Mr. Peter Wilson, 11A Causewayside, was elected a member of the Association after the disposal of correspondence.

REPORTS.—Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, Hon. Secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the membership now stands at ninety-six (ninety-two ordinary and four honorary members.) The work of the session was referred to, especially what the Association has done in Parliamentary matters, and the report was adopted. The abstract of accounts and balance-sheet were then submitted by Mr. R. L. Hendry, Treasurer. The income amounted to 95*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, including balance of 43*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and eighty-four subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to 49*l.*, thus leaving an increased balance of 46*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, but five guineas voted to the fund for the Peterhead case had not been deducted. This report was also adopted.

WHITE V.H.S.—Mr. Archibald Currie drew attention to the Vinolia Co.'s method of introducing white V.H.S. by sending retailers a 20-lb. case on sale or return without invitation. He said if this sort of thing got hold, chemists would never know where they might land themselves, their places of business would be full of unsaleable stuff, and business would become impossible. Some conversation followed, and the methods complained of were unanimously condemned.

TWO GUINEAS was voted to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund, and one guinea to the Orphan Fund.

OFFICE-BEARERS were then elected for the ensuing year. Mr. C. F. Henry was unanimously appointed President; Mr. C. A. Macpherson, Vice-President; Mr. Rowland was re-elected Hon. Secretary; Mr. McBain Assistant Secretary; and Mr. R. L. Hendry Treasurer. As members of committee, Messrs. Forret, Miller (Portobello), Bowman, Somerville, McCutcheon, Glass, Thomas Stephenson, Currie, Steven, and McGlashan were appointed. Mr. Forret was thanked for his services during the past year, as also were the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of their rooms, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hill, for his kindness, courtesy, and attention. This was all the business.

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday evening, June 7, the chair being taken by the President, Professor R. Meldola. There was a poor attendance of Fellows, and the papers down for reading presented few features of pharmaceutical interest. The first contribution was by Dr. A. E. Tutton, and dealt with

### AMMONIUM SELENATE.

It was a continuation of the author's long study of the crystallography of the selenates and sulphates of the alkali metals and ammonium. The most interesting facts brought out were that ammonium selenate does not crystallise in the regular system, but forms monoclinic crystals, though it very readily produces mixed crystals with ammonium sulphate which do belong to the regular system, and, judged from the crystallographic point of view, ammonium stands immediately after rubidium and before caesium in this series of salts—i.e., the volume of the group  $(\text{NH}_4)_2$  is intermediate in size between those of  $(\text{Rb})_2$  and  $(\text{Cs})_2$ .

The second paper was read by Mr. Arthur Marshall, who, while apologising for the fact that his subject did not lend itself to exposition, explained a new mathematical method of deducing the possible forms of vapour-pressure curves, and showed that a number of these could be realised experimentally, the curious mixture acetone and nitroglycerin being one of those employed.

The last paper read was that of Mr. Jackson on the

### EFFECT OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE ON ACETYLENE,

in which he showed that under a high-pressure silent discharge acetylene forms a highly condensed, dark-brown, "tacky" substance which, immediately it is brought into contact with air, absorbs about 9 per cent. of oxygen, producing a soft, amorphous, nearly black powder, which is insoluble in all ordinary solvents and highly inert. In the discussion which followed Dr. Forster elicited the further information that the oxygen absorbed by this product does not undergo ozonisation, like that absorbed by oil of turpentine, and that the "oxidised" material has nothing in common with the "rubber ozonides" of Harries.

The meeting was then adjourned till June 21, when Dr. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., will deliver the Cleve Memorial Lecture "before the business of the ordinary meeting."

PALERMO EXPORTS.—Among the exports from Palermo last year were 26 tons of essential oils (1904, 46 tons); tartar, 909 tons (1904, 783 tons); manna, 121 tons (1904, 137 tons); lemon-juice, 424 tons (1904, 484 tons); liquorice-juice, 34 tons (1904, 65 tons); olive oil and pyrene oil, 2,250 tons (1904, 2,631 tons). The exports to the United Kingdom included in the above figures were 203 tons of olive oil, 11 tons of essential oils, 543 tons of tartar, 25 tons of lemon-juice, and 13 tons of liquorice-juice.



## Business Changes.

MR. M. GOODWIN, chemist and druggist, Plymouth, has bought the business at Highworth, Wilts, formerly carried on by Mr. John J. Shawyer, chemist, Swindon.

MR. J. BEYNON THOMAS, chemist and druggist, formerly of Burgh-le-Marsh, has purchased the business, at Sutton, Isle of Ely, lately carried on by Mr. W. E. Humphrey.

MESSRS. GEORGE MAYOR & CO., spice merchants and grinders, have removed from Love Lane, Bankside, Southwark, to Hatcham Park Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

MR. ARTHUR J. POWELL, chemist and druggist, formerly of Horbury, near Wakefield, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. S. Heyworth at Crosshills, near Keighley.

MESSRS. FRAZER & GREEN, LTD., are removing their branch at Charing Cross, Glasgow, from the Grand Hotel Buildings to 503 Sauchiehall Street, where extensive alterations are being carried out to accommodate the increasing business.

## Births.

BOLTON.—At 24 Compton Road, Winchmore Hill, N., on June 8, the wife of Horatio N. Bolton, jun., managing director of T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., of a son.

VALLANCE.—At Rowley Bank, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, on June 11, the wife of Arthur C. Vallance, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

## Marriages.

BOYLE—ROWDEN.—At All Saints' Church, Hannington, on June 5, by the Rev. Arthur Aldridge, M.A., Thomas Boyle, chemist and druggist, Boscombe, to Mabel Annie, only daughter of the late Mr. John Rowden, of Freemantle, Hannington, Hants.

BUCKINGHAM—YOUNGMAN.—At St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, on June 5, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perowne, Frank Edward Buckingham, pharmaceutical chemist, Aylsham, to Ethel Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Godfrey N. Youngman, of Harleston, and of Mrs. Youngman, Norwich.

HEYWOOD—RUSHION.—At Duckworth Street Congregational Church, Darwen, near Blackburn, on June 8, by the Rev. W. C. Russell, M.A., James Heywood, chemist and druggist, Little Lever, Bolton, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. George Rushton, Darwen.

HORGAN—VANSTON.—On June 6, at Harold's Cross Church, by the Rev. T. W. Allen (cousin of the bride), assisted by the Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A., Rector of the Parish, James Horgan, M.P.S.I., The Pharmacy, Kilmallock, third son of the late Mr. James Horgan, Innishannon, to Susan Elizabeth ("Sue"), second daughter of the late Mr. Francis Vanston, Dublin.

MCCARTNEY—THOM.—At St. Patrick's Church, Coleraine, co. Derry, on June 6, by the Rev. Canon Dudley, M.A., Rector, Robt. F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, to Kate Scott, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Thom, Aberdeen.

MCCOMAS—BRANDRETH.—At the Calvinistic Methodist Church, Bettws-y-Coed, on June 7, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, of London, Herbert William, eldest son of the late William McComas, The Grange, Monkstown, co. Dublin, to Carlotta Draper, fifth daughter of Henry Daubeney Brandreth, of Lledr House, Dolwyddelan.

RAINE—CURPHEY.—On June 5, at Macclesfield, Edwin Raine, of the firm of Raine Bros., King William Street, Blackburn, to Alice Mabel, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Curphey, of Macclesfield.

SUMNER—TRIGGE.—At North Strand Church, Dublin, on June 9, by the Rev. A. Pike, B.A., Rector of Kilcooley, Cashel, assisted by the Rev. M. Tobias, B.A., Henry J. Sumner, pharmaceutical chemist, eldest son of Mr. John Sumner, Belfast, to Eva, daughter of Mr. Thomas Trigge, Watford.

WATKINS—COOMES.—At St. Mary's Church, Merton, Surrey, on June 6, by the Rev. J. E. Jagger, Vicar, Charles

W. J. Watkins, chemist and druggist, 3 Stile Hall Parade, Kew Bridge, W., to Lottie Frances, fifth daughter of Mr. Henry Coombs, of Broadwater House, Merton, Surrey.

## Deaths.

HUNT.—At Pickering, Yorks, on June 3, Mr. Herbert Hunt, for many years traveller for Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Leeds, aged fifty-six.

KÜHN.—At 16 Rood Lane, London, E.C., on June 6, Mr. Bernhard Wilhelm Kuhn, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Kuhn came to this country about thirty years ago and at first acted as agent for several continental firms. Among the specialities which he introduced here was Dr. Finkler's papain and chinisol, both of which he pushed with a thoroughness characteristic of him. Latterly he had been unfortunate in business, and he had brooded considerably over his misfortunes. The circumstances of his sad death are noted elsewhere in this issue.

PEARSE.—At Cavendish House, St. Albans, on June 6, Mr. John Pearse, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Pearse was formerly in business at Tunbridge Wells, and during the past ten years had been living in retirement at St. Albans, where his son, Mr. C. Gilbert Pearse, L.D.S., is in practice.

## Personalities.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS, M.P., is making very satisfactory progress towards his former robust condition. He is at his country house, Cader Idris.

MR. AND MRS. JESSE BOOT have promised 500*l.* towards the erection of the new Wesleyan Albert Hall, Nottingham, to replace that recently destroyed by fire.

MR. B. LYMAN BEARD, pharmaceutical chemist, Montreal, is now in London on a business visit. Mr. Beard was for sixteen years on the staff of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co.

MR. W. DONALD SMITH, of Madras, is now in London, and is looking forward to a brisk time at Bisley next month, his team of twenty Volunteer marksmen having arrived.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, representative in India and the East for Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, John Gosnell & Sons, Ltd., and Lorimer & Co., Ltd., sailed on May 21 by the *Polynesia*, at the completion of a two-years' trip.

COUNCILLOR DAWES-WHITE, chemist, 174 Kingsland Road, London, N.E., has been nominated as representative of the London County Council on the body of trustees of the Consolidated School Charities of Hackney.

MR. J. S. TINGEY, pharmacist, Inglewood, N.Z., sold out his business a few months ago, and is now in London for a month or two. This is his first visit to the Old Country, and in the course of a chat with him he mentioned that the thing which struck him most about some chemists' shops was to see so much silverware displayed in them.

MESSRS. RUBENSTEIN & CO., solicitors, acting for Mr. Lionel Laurance, write in regard to a letter by Mr. Robert Sutcliffe referred to in our issue of May 12, p. 753. They inform us that Mr. Laurance altogether denies having received either of the letters of resignation mentioned by Mr. Sutcliffe, and the Executive of the General Board of Opticians on May 30 passed a resolution of continued confidence in Mr. Laurance.

MR. JAMES HERD MILLAR, pharmaceutical chemist, who has been elected President of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, hails from Edinburgh, where he passed the Minor and Major examinations. Subsequently he was in the laboratories of Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., London, and went out to Cape Town several years ago to take charge of the laboratory of a wholesale firm there. He is now connected with the Meridian Drug and Essence Co., Durban.

WE seem to have an Australian invasion this year. Mr. P. W. Merfield, Kew, Melbourne, is to be here for some time, and Mr. P. Knapton, another Australian pharmacist, is now staying at Burnley. For the benefit of all Colonial visitors we may state that Mr. Thomas Barclay, Lower Priory, Birmingham, Chairman of the Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, extends to them a

heartily invitation to attend the meeting from July 23 to 26. Mr. Barclay informs us that special arrangements are being made for British pharmacists from distant parts of the Empire, and he would be pleased if they would write to him.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was one of the guests at the annual dinner of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons held at the Trocadero Restaurant last week, and, in replying to the toast of "The Visitors," he suggested that the veterinary profession should join the medical and the legal professions in making a strong protest to Parliament against personal qualifications being whittled away in the service of unqualified practitioners. He said it is not in the interests of the public that a company should be allowed to carry on practice by using the names and qualifications of individual practitioners. Mr. Robinson was also a guest at the Society of Public Analysts' dinner on June 13.

MR. HENRY G. SMITH, F.C.S., assistant curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, N.S.W., is now on a visit to England. Mr. Smith went out to New South Wales about a quarter of a century ago, and has become an enthusiastic Australian. During a great part of the time he has been engaged in the Museum's work on the eucalypts of the continent, one great result of which has been the demonstration that in the botanical classification of the eucalypts the chemical characters of the products of the plants are not only of assistance but actually separate into distinct species many plants which had been regarded as varieties of the same species. Besides this, the Museum's investigations have been directed to determine the commercial possibilities of eucalypts hitherto untouched, and to secure greater uniformity in trade-products. The N.S.W. Government has installed in the museum a complete distilling-apparatus on a large scale, and with this oil-yielding material of undoubted origin has been treated so as to obtain authentic specimens of the oils, from which their chemical and physical properties could be determined. About 120 species have been thus dealt with in the museum, Mr. R. T. Baker, F.L.S., the Curator, being associated with Mr. Smith in the investigations. Mr. Smith will visit London occasionally while he is here, to chat with any who are interested in the commerce or scientific aspects of Australian products. Some new Australian oils appear to have a great future before them; even the now little regarded so-called amygdalina is in big demand, it having been found to be one of the best rubber-solvents.

MR. CHARLES H. MCCONNELL, founder, president, and manager of the Economical Drug Co., Chicago, is in England just now, and left the Hôtel Cecil, London, on Monday for a three weeks' motor tour throughout Great Britain. Mr. McConnell is an American who was born in "dear dirty Dublin," but his parents took him to America before he realised the fact, and there he has grown up a devoted son of Columbia. He served for over three years in the Irish Brigade during the war between North and South, and is proud to wear the button of the Grand Army. Mr. McConnell is not a pharmacist by training, but a little over fifteen years ago he conceived the idea of starting a cut-rate drug store in Chicago, which he did, and it has been such a success that the average daily takings amount to \$1,100. The most notable fact is, however, that this is done in what Mr. McConnell calls "straight pharmacy." He sells no cigars, soda water, stationery, nor any such things; indeed there is no side-line in his store, not even optical goods or surgical appliances; the business is strictly confined to medicinal products and dispensing. It is a short-hour store, with 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday duty for dispensing. About 500 prescriptions are dispensed in the pharmacy daily, and it is easily first in turnover of American drug stores of this character, for Hegeman of New York and Evans of Philadelphia, though larger, carry side-lines and fancy goods. Mr. McConnell considers that his success is against the tradition that success in pharmacy and public confidence in the pharmacist depend upon the qualification of the principal, as he is not qualified. He gets the best men as managers and assistants that money can buy, and treats them well; he is simply the power that directs their abilities into the most profitable channels. Three months ago he set aside one-fourth of the \$100,000 of common stock of his company to be given to employes who have been in the

employ of the company for five years or more. This has been divided into lots ranging from \$500 for the porter to \$10,000 for the manager. The stock pays a dividend of 40 per cent., and each employé is expected to pay for his stock at the face value from his dividends. This each one will do in two and a half years.

## Trade Notes.

BARKER'S PHOTO Co., Windermere, writing in regard to "Soda Carb.'s" observations, state that they do not do a retail trade with amateurs at all, their work being done through dealers entirely. The company is not connected with any retail business.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.—A surprise visit to the factory of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., at Leeds, by a representative of the "Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury," is the subject of a column in the issue of that paper for June 8. The cleanliness and care shown in the preparation of Yorkshire Relish and the other table delicacies made by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. so impressed the investigator that he headed his article "An Object-lesson for Chicago."

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS CONVENTION.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Times" sent on June 13 a half-column telegram, in which he says: "It would be idle to deny that the new South African Customs tariff has aroused very considerable opposition in the Transvaal and may have a stormy passage in the Legislative Council. The tariff, which was drawn up at the recent conference held in Pietermaritzburg, admittedly represents a concession to the crying need of Cape Colony and Natal for more revenue, and involves additional taxation, which, so far as the Transvaal is concerned, is unnecessary."

ODOL.—The fire at the Odol Chemical-works, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E., some time ago, was attended, we are informed, by far more serious consequences than was at first supposed. The whole of the reserve stock was rendered unfit for use, and in consequence the works found it impossible to meet the increasing demand for "Odol" with their usual promptness. They have now surmounted their difficulties, but in order to avoid as far as possible a recurrence of recent troubles, the proprietors have decided to remove to new and much more commodious premises, and the change of address will in due course be communicated to the trade.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP.—We were wrong in inferring last week that any chemist could get the "Boy and the Bubble" painting-books from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. The books are given to those only who order Wright's coal-tar soap. The prize scheme is quite based upon this, for the children who compete have to state on their paintings the name and address of the chemist from whom they got the book. Retailers of the soap get the books, and no others, as later on there will be a distribution of prizes among chemists who have distributed the books. With a 5*l.* order for soap 500 of the books are given.

THE LIÈGE AWARDS.—The ceremony of the distribution of awards to the British Section, Liège International Exhibition, took place at the Mansion House on June 13, the Lord Mayor, Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan, in the chair. After the British Commissioner-General, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, had read a report upon the Exhibition in general and the British Section in particular, the Belgian Minister, Count de Lalaing, addressed the large and representative gathering. After other speeches by M. Edouard Sève, Consul-General of Belgium in the United Kingdom, in French and English, by Sir William Holland, M.P., President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and by the Lord Mayor, the diplomas were presented by Count de Lalaing. The feature of the distribution was the receipt by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. of five Grand Prix, three diplomas of honour, three gold medals, and one silver medal. We show the diploma on p. 919. Those presented were: Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, one grand prize, one diploma of honour, and two gold medals; Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, one grand prize and two gold medals. Medals were also awarded to the respective directors of these institutions.



## The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

As passed by the House of Lords and introduced and read a first time  
in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 13, 1906.

A Bill intituled an Act to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and to amend the Pharmacy Acts.

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

### Amendment of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121. Schedule A.

1. Schedule A. to the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (which specifies the articles to be deemed poisons within the meaning of that Act), is hereby repealed, and the schedule to this Act shall be substituted therefor.

### Regulation of Sale of Certain Poisonous Substances for Agricultural and Horticultural Purposes.

2.—(1) So much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons, unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and conforms to regulations made under section one of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, for use exclusively in connexion with agriculture or horticulture, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section, but nothing in this section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or of the Arsenic Act, 1851, relating to poisons:

Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council amend this provision by adding thereto or removing therefrom any poisonous substance, and upon any such Order being made this provision shall have effect as if the added poisonous substances were included therein and the removed poisonous substances were excluded therefrom.

(2) Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied.

(3) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations as to—

- the granting of licences under this section and the local authorities by which such licences may be granted; and
- the duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent and production of such licences; and
- the keeping, inspection, and copying of registers of licences; and
- the fees to be charged for licences and for inspection and copying of registers; and
- the keeping, transporting, and selling of the poisonous substances to which this section applies;

and generally for the purposes of carrying this section into effect.

(4) An Order in Council under this section shall be laid before both Houses or Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

### Amendment of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121. s. 15.

3.—(1) Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bona fide* conducted by himself or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and unless the name of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises, be guilty of an offence under section fifteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

(2) The provisions of section sixteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enable the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue his business so long as such business is *bona fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant shall be construed as enabling such executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on the business if and so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on, the business is *bona*

*fide* conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and the name of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

### Application of Pharmacy Acts to Companies.

4.—A body corporate may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and may use the description of chemist and druggist or of chemist or of druggist if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business; subject as aforesaid Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate in like manner as they apply to an individual.

### Extension of Powers of Pharmaceutical Society to Make Byelaws. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56.

5.—The power of making byelaws conferred by section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be deemed to include the power of making byelaws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say):

- Requiring persons desirous of presenting themselves for examination by the said society to produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical in connexion with the qualifying examination, and
- Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered;
- Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connexion with the qualifying examination, and dividing such examination into two parts.

### Restrictions on Sale of Certain Mineral Acids.

6.—(1) It shall not be lawful to sell any poison to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison, and unless such other regulations as may be prescribed under this section by Order in Council are complied with; and if any person sells any such poison otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section or of any Order in Council made thereunder, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) The poisons to which this section applies are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and such other substances as may for the time being be prescribed by Order in Council under this section.

### Application to Ireland.

7. This Act, except sections three and four thereof, shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications:—

- For references to the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, or either of them, there shall be substituted references to the Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, and for references to particular provisions of the first-mentioned Acts shall be substituted references to the corresponding provisions of the last-mentioned Acts.
- For the reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, there shall be substituted a reference to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:
- For references to Orders in Council by His Majesty there shall be substituted references to Orders in Council by the Lord Lieutenant:
- The person appointed to conduct the business in any shop under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 or Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of this Act may be a licentiate apothecary, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, is hereby repealed.

## Short Title and Commencement.

8. This Act may be cited as the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1906, and shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and seven.

## SCHEDULE.

## PART I.

## Arsenic and its preparations.

Alkaloids—all poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this schedule and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Aconite, aconitine, and their preparations.

Atropine and its salts and their preparations.

Cantharides.

Cocaine and its salts.

Corrosive sublimate.

Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides and their preparations.

Emetic tartar.

Ergot of rye and preparations of ergots.

Morphine and its salts and preparations containing one or more per cent. of morphine.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic acid and its preparations.

Savin and its oil.

Strychnine and its salts and vermin-killers containing strychnine.

## PART II.

Almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial wine.

Belladonna and its preparations, other than those included under atropine.

Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of.

Carbolic acid and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than three per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use as sheep wash or for any other purpose in connexion with agriculture or horticulture, contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended.

Chloral hydrate and its preparations.

Chloroform and liniment of chloroform.

Cocaine and its salts, preparations of.

Corrosive sublimate, preparations of.

Digitalis and its preparations.

Morphine and its salts, preparations of, containing less than one per cent. of morphine.

Nuxvomica and its preparations.

Opium, and all preparations of opium.

Poppies, all preparations of excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (Papaver rhoeas).

Oxalic acid.

Precipitate, red.

Precipitate, white.

Mercuric iodide.

Mercuric sulphocyanide.

Strophanthus and its preparations.

Strychnine and its salts, preparations of.

## Scientific Methods.

Occasional Notes on Analytical and Medical Methods and Processes for Pharmacists who cultivate the Higher Side.

**Unification of Methods.**—The Chemical Congress at Rome had under consideration the unification of methods of chemical analysis in various branches of chemical science. No doubt in many cases such a plan is very desirable—for example, in urine-analysis. It is well known that the same analyst can obtain different results with the same sample by estimating the albumin or uric acid by two or more different methods. A comparison, therefore, between a report from a chemist at Rome and another on the same patient from a chemist in London is extremely difficult—in fact, sometimes impossible. On the other hand, it is cramping a chemist very much to insist, say, in a toxicological investigation, that he should proceed exactly upon hard-and-fast lines, but even in that branch we have been painfully aware of the discrepancies in arsenic-determinations.

**Diabetic Urine.**—In the "Berichte der Deuts. Phar. Gesell." (1906, 110) there appears a very interesting series of communications upon the determination of sugar in diabetic urine by means of fermentation. Those of our readers who are specially interested in this method of estimating sugar would do well to consult the original, where they will find the various forms of apparatus used for the purpose depicted and described. Great ingenuity has been displayed in attempting to overcome the errors incidental to fermentation by yeast, and the graduation of the instruments for measuring the resulting CO<sub>2</sub> has been carried to a very nice point of accuracy. We are forced to the conclusion, however, that difficulties, errors, and the time involved are all much greater in the fermentation-process than those which confront the operator in using any of the copper-reduction titration-processes.

**Ferments, Enzymes, and Catalases.**—When the important rôle played by ferments in producing chemical changes was first demonstrated, a new vista for chemical investigation was opened up. Old processes were seen in a new light, new fields surveyed, and the micro-organism was established as a

powerful factor in molecular reaction. This discovery was in course of time followed by the detection of enzymes, which have such an important bearing upon physiological chemistry. The fact that enzymes perform their function quite independently of bacterial influence has been proved by expert investigation, and noted in one of our late issues: we refer to the paper by Dr. Stoklasa at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry (C. & D., May 19, p. 754). It is doubtless a factor in chemical change in the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom, and already vigorous minds are engaged upon the influence of lactic-acid enzymes in medical research. The effects on chemistry induced by catalases is a newer development for physico-chemical thought. Although catalytic action has been known for many years, and the order of our readers will remember the term in their student-days, after a period of scoffing a new impetus has been given to the subject by the discovery of bodies having the wonderful power of inducing reactions without undergoing changes themselves. They are called catalases. It is a speculative matter to predict, but it may be said that catalases will probably have a more profound and far-reaching effect than the discoveries of ferments and enzymes. This method of initiating chemical changes will be particularly useful in accounting for the intricate and marvellous chemical changes which dominate physiological chemistry—such, for example, as solutions of the problems why liver-cells break down the sugar molecule and kidney-cells eliminate urea.

**Analysis and Control of Milk-supplies.**—In Section 8c of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry held in Rome a very interesting paper was read by A. Lane, of Rotterdam, on this subject. Hitherto the public has been protected from adulteration of milk to a great extent by the systematic taking of samples and assay of "fat" and "other solids," and the supply has in consequence vastly improved in those respects; but there still remains the fact that enormous volumes of milk are supplied for human consumption which come from diseased cows. Tuberculosis is so prevalent that it will probably be demonstrated before long that the mixed supplies of milk from all the counties of England are tainted. Bacteriology fails to detect this except by animal inoculation, which, owing to the time involved and for other reasons, is impracticable. Very welcome, therefore, is any method leading to a ready means of detecting diseased milk. By the ordinary routine of milk-analysis it is often possible for grossly diseased milk to pass the standard, and yet it is vastly more important to the consumer that his milk should come from a healthy source than that he should be defrauded of 5 or 10 per cent. of the fat. The chief factor upon which the author depends is what he calls the "catalase number," which is obtained by the introduction of 10 c.c. of the milk and 5 c.c. of hydrogen-peroxide solution into a fermentation-tube, and measuring the gas liberated by the catalase in the milk, which is increased in stale and diseased milk. In his published analyses a most striking contrast is shown between the milk derived from different udders of the same cow suffering from parenchymatous mastitis. The disease was confined to one part of the udder, and the catalase-number for that quarter was 6.6, while the healthy part yielded a catalase-number 1.2 (healthy fresh milk being unity). The figures in many other diseased conditions are reported, both local in the udder and general. The author has also investigated the effect of milk from diseased cows upon the polarimetric reading, the degree of acidity, and the freezing-point; and his contention is that all these factors should be ascertained in judging a milk. His investigations lead him to the opinion that a lower reading than 4° of the polarimeter, accompanied by a normal or slightly lowered freezing-point, indicates a milk from a diseased cow, and a catalase-number above 3 indicates a decomposition advanced to such a degree that the milk should be considered unfit for human consumption.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Anthony, E. *An Enquiry into and an Explanation of Decimal Coinage and the Metric System of Weights and Measures*. 3rd edit. 4to. 2s. 6d. net. (Routledge.)

Berkeley, C. *Handbook for Midwives and Maternity*. 6½×4. Pp. 296. 5s. (Cassell.)

Blumfield, J. *Anæsthetics: Practical Handbook*. 2nd edit. 7½×4½. Pp. 126. 2s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Huber, J. Bessner. *Consumption: Its Relation to Man and his Civilisation, its Prevention and Cure*. 8vo. 21s. net. (Lippincott.)

Thresh, J. C., and Porter, A. E. *Preservatives in Food and Food-examination*. 9½×6. Pp. 434. 14s. net. (Churchill.)



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Mr. Reid's Views

on pharmaceutical legislation are archaic, antiquated, out-of-date. They were universally held six months ago; but what of that? We are progressive now, and it would be "disloyal" even to mention the old Pharmacy Bill, which we pressed on Parliament through three Sessions, except with a pitying smile. One would really think that the Government Bill is a fair substitute for it, and not, as Mr. Reid correctly describes it, "a measure drawn up in a hostile atmosphere, at the instigation of our avowed enemies." Not a word, not a protest, is uttered against the truly criminal invasion of the poisons schedule which has served the nation so well for nearly forty years; a little while ago we all thought the principle of qualified proprietorship was important, but now there is no suggestion of the need for qualification of those who are to control the pharmacy of the future; on the other hand there is a ready acquiescence in the subordination of the certified chemist to the enterprising grocer, draper, or toy-dealer; and in no quarter is there any apparent effort to secure the reference of our claims to a Special Committee of the House of Commons which we were so often assured was where the real fight was to take place. We who believed that these things were necessary features of a satisfactory Pharmacy Act are utterly defeated, I know; but our conquerors need not grudge Mr. Reid and the few who agree with him an occasional reminiscence of what might have been.

Let others hail the rising sun:

We bow to that whose race is run.

### The Struggle for the Title

is almost pathetic. That we who have earned it have an absolute and an exclusive right to it, I have no manner of doubt whatever. Mr. Boot may insist in the largest and blackest capitals he can buy that it is nothing but a trade description, but Queen Victoria's words in 1868 are as definite as legal language can be, and there is not a Court in the land which would not, if asked, charge an unqualified individual five pounds for using it. There is no reasonable reason why the company should be on a different footing from the individual. It is beyond the ingenuity of the company leader to multiply one unqualification by 7 or by 7,000, and bring out a qualification. If it were not for the records of the House of Lords it would be difficult to believe that forty persons in this realm, even peers, could be found to endorse Mr. Boot's argument; and it will be surprising indeed if the House of Commons should yield another forty votes in opposition to simple logic and justice. But when our claim in this respect has been admitted, and the rest of the Bill has been agreed to, the fact will still remain that British pharmacy will have suffered the severest defeat of its career.

### The Profit on Branches

is a subject opened by "Ph. Chemist" which it would be advantageous to discuss with sufficient data. To many chemists the idea of a branch shop is tempting. They argue that however little the profit on a branch business may be, that little is worth having. They reckon they will be able to buy better if they have two shops instead of one to sell from, and they see ways of utilising the services of the new manager whom they will have to engage. This looks plausible, but it is not all there is to consider. Accepting "Ph. Chemist's" figures—and they cannot be very far wrong—it is fairly obvious that it can hardly pay to open a branch unless there is

a fair prospect of selling some 500*l.* worth of drugs in it during the year, at an average gross profit of 33 per cent. The qualified manager, the landlord, the rate-collector, the gas-man, and the mysterious "leakages" to which "Ph. Chemist" alludes, will leave but little change out of 166*l.* Moreover, it has to be remembered that some 200*l.* or 300*l.* has been invested in fittings and extra stock, that of the takings some would have come to the original shop in any event, and that there must have been some diminution of that concentrated attention on one business which is a frequent condition of success. Prosperous branches are generally businesses worked by partners, and not those conducted by hired managers.

### The Bleaching-powder Industry

founded at Glasgow by the grandfather of the lately deceased Sir Charles Tennant was an application of a chemical discovery to commercial requirements, the results of which have scarcely ever been surpassed in importance. It is doubtful whether the coal-tar colour discoveries have developed such a volume of trade as is directly due to the introduction of bleaching-powder. Before chlorine had been thought of for bleaching it was the custom of the Scotch and Lancashire manufacturers to send their linen and cotton fabrics to Holland to be whitened. The goods were sent in the spring and returned in the autumn. The process occupied six months, more or less according to the sunshine. The fabrics were first treated with alkaline lyes, and then laid out on the grass for several weeks. This proceeding was repeated several times. Then the goods were steeped in buttermilk and again exposed to the sun. Gradually bleaching-fields were established in England and Scotland, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century Dr. Home, of Edinburgh, considerably reduced the time involved in the old method by substituting for the sour milk a bath of water acidulated with sulphuric acid. This did as much in a day as the milk could do in six or eight weeks. Scheele discovered chlorine in 1774, but Berthollet was the first to recognise the possibility of using it for bleaching cottons and linens. He showed his experiments in 1786, and James Watt and his father-in-law (Mr. Macgregor, of Glasgow), the Duke of Gordon, and Mr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, were all working with the new agent in the 'nineties. But the difficulties of applying the chemical were a great obstacle to its employment. These were largely overcome by Tennant's saturated solution of chloride of lime, which he patented in 1798. But shaking up lime in water with chlorine had been practised by others, and the Lancashire bleachers challenged Tennant's patent, which, after a long trial before Lord Ellenborough, was invalidated. It is interesting, however, to add that the victors in this lawsuit chivalrously recognised that they had derived some benefit from their antagonist's researches, and they consequently presented him with a service of plate. But Tennant was to get far more than this out of them, for meanwhile he had patented the much more concentrated solid chloride of lime, and this the bleachers had to use.

### Paregoric without Opium.

is a dangerous evasion of the Pharmacy Act which is largely practised by unqualified vendors of medicine in the northern counties. It is satisfactory to observe from recent reports that in Yorkshire several persons thus escaping from the Poisons frying-pan have fallen into the Food and Drugs fire. But this can hardly prove a sufficient remedy. Presumably the defendants in those cases carelessly sold the stuff as "Paregoric" simply; the label "Paregoric without Opium" would probably serve as an effectual defence. Possibly, however, they may still be reached by the Merchandise-marks or some other Act.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Methylated Preparations.

OUR recent observations on an apparent disability which retailers and users of methylated spirits may suffer under the Revenue Bill, should it become law, were intended solely to ensure a continuance of the present conditions of supply. We have pointed out that by Sub-clause 1 of Clause 2 there is struck out from Section 121 of the Spirits Act, 1880, what may be called the enabling provision under which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at present have power to permit an individual to be a retailer of mineralised methylated spirits and a user of non-mineralised methylated spirits. The 1880 Act gives the Commissioners extensive powers of prohibition and regulation within the terms of the Act, and we were apprehensive that one of these powers may be struck out by Sub-clause 1. This proposes to enact that a retailer of methylated spirits shall not receive industrial methylated spirits, and amends Section 121 of the 1880 Act in such a way that a methylator cannot supply a retailer with the industrial methylated spirits. The discretionary power of the Commissioners as regards industrial spirit thereby appears to be circumscribed, and we have submitted that if a person becomes a retailer of methylated spirits, the effect of the sub-clause would be to prevent the Commissioners authorising him to receive industrial methylated spirits. Some interesting and important letters on the subject are printed in our correspondence columns: these include an assuring one, addressed to Mr. Tyrer, by Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, which gives weight to the view advanced by the "Revenue Review" in April, when our contemporary remarked:

By some it is contended that as industrial spirit cannot be supplied to retailers, the latter cannot be users. We think, however, the provision is only intended to prohibit retailers *as such* from receiving the unmineralised spirit, and that the Commissioners will still retain the power, and will doubtless exercise it, of allowing retailers of methylated spirits to be users also, and of allowing them to receive the industrial spirit *as users* for the purposes for which they are authorised to use it.

Sir H. W. Primrose says that all the sub-clause necessarily prohibits "is the supply to a retailer of industrial spirits, *qua retailer*." To this interpretation of the provision is added the assurance that Sub-clause 2 will enable the Commissioners to continue the present conditions for supplying both kinds of spirit. This sub-clause certainly exempts retailers from a heavy penalty if they have authority for possession of spirit other than that which their licence



covers, but we feared that the Commissioners would be overruled by the express prohibition of Sub-clause 1. We are pleased to learn from Sir Henry to the contrary, and that this is the intention of the Revenue authorities. This clears the air considerably, and the authorities will doubtless see to it that if any amendment of Clause 2 is necessary to ensure that their powers under the 1880 Act are not minimised, it will be made officially.

### The B.P. as a Standard.

THE case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. Section 6, decided by Sheriff Orphoot at Edinburgh last week had more than an evanescent interest to chemists and druggists, in so far as it is the first that we can recall in which a serious defence was advanced for the substitution of one ingredient of an official preparation by another; the defence arguing that this was legally immaterial, because the ingredient dealt with was a preservative. The drug sold was a liquid extract of cascara sagrada, and the exceptional interest raised by the foregoing proposition was, in the course of the case, minimised by the clear evidence that full disclosure was made at the time of the sale that the article sold was "B.P. strength, Duncan's preparation." There is nothing in the Acts which directly meets such disclosures. Section 8 of the 1875 Act applies to mixed food or drugs, and Section 9 only to food from which something has been abstracted; but the Courts have been accustomed to take a liberal view of these provisions, so that when the purchaser has differences of substance and quality explained to him, at the time of sale, and the fact is stated on the article sold, conviction rarely occurs. Sheriff Orphoot found as a fact, in the present case, that the article sold was described to and accepted by the purchaser as "B.P. strength, Duncan's preparation," so that no new legal principle has been decided. But there is still something to be said in regard to the propositions advanced in respect to (1) the improvement of galenical or other medicinal preparations, and (2) the substitution of one preservative for another in British Pharmacopœia preparations. Both involve important principles, but it would be a stretch of the imagination to say that the first is jeopardised by the incidence of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Those who make improvements on medicinal preparations take good care that they get all the benefit that is to be got out of them, by publishing the improvements to the world or by placing the improved products on the market under names which distinguish them from the preparations on which they are improvements. There is no attempt to stop them as long as they sell the things for what they are. The first point may therefore be dismissed as of purely academic interest. The Sheriff's remarks on the second point withdraw it from the academic region. He seemed to hold the opinion that a chemist may alter a Pharmacopœia preparation as regards a preservative constituent so long as the active ingredients of the medicine are in nature and substance the same as the purchaser is entitled to get. If his Lordship had given this the weight of his judgment by dismissing the complaint upon it alone, and not upon the disclosure issue, it would follow that it is a legal proceeding to alter liquid extract of cascara sagrada by substituting glycerin, or formaldehyde, or any other antiseptic, for alcohol, and sell the product without disclosure. We do not think that *dictum* would survive through all the Courts. To test its application we need only take the decision in *White v. Bywater*, which dealt with tincture of opium—a medicine compounded, like liquid extract of cascara sagrada, of the

drug, water, and spirit. The High Court judgment was in respect to tincture of opium deficient in opium and alcohol (not merely in respect to the principal drug, as the Sheriff seemed to think), and it was held that the purchaser was prejudiced by the sale to him of an article which did not contain the proportion of ingredients recognised in the trade. Would that decision be likely to be set aside if the tincture of opium were made with glycerin instead of alcohol? We should say No. Fortunately, no serious claim is advanced by compounders and retailers that B.P. preparations may be so dealt with, and the argument in the *Leith* case was of greater forensic interest than pharmaceutical importance. It would not be surprising, however, if the latter aspect of the matter were to grow now that the proposition has been discussed; for all B.P. products are not perfect, and it is easier to sell "improved" preparations without explanation than with it. It is possible to go a good way in that direction without detection or trouble—*e.g.*, in altering the excipient of *pilula ferri*, in dispensing diluted concentrated infusions for fresh infusions, or in compounding ung. hydrarg. oxid. rub. with a basis other than the official one. These are examples of different degrees of heinousness, but we know that some pharmacists conscientiously do one or other. In the exercise of their judgment where is the line to be drawn? The Courts have done it in camphorated oil by deciding that the compounder and retailer must not replace olive oil with another oil. This would cover the red-precipitate ointment problem, and probably no objection would be taken to reduced-iron lozenge the basis of which is not the simple basis of the B.P. But few pharmacists hold it to be their legal right to make such changes. It would be interesting to hear from a few what ethical reasons can be advanced to justify the *dictum* that manufacturers are entitled to alter B.P. formulæ as in the recent case.

### Opsonins in Disease.

MILITARY DOCTORS are often spoken of in disparaging terms by their civil brothers, but two great developments in medical science lately have been made by members of the R.A.M.C. We refer to the labours of Dr. Ross on malaria and Dr. Wright on opsonins. As a consequence of the research of these two men and others a great stimulus has been given to blood examination, and it would be an advantage for pharmacists to devote some attention to the subject. The theory of opsonins is a step forward from the hypothesis of Metschnikoff known as phagocytosis. Metschnikoff holds that when any micro-organisms invade the blood-stream the white corpuscles attack them and, so to speak, devour them. If the micro-organisms exist in too great numbers for the white cells to cope with, or if for some reason the power of the white cells is reduced, the patient becomes a victim to that particular bacterial disease. It has now been found, largely through the discoveries of Wright at Netley Hospital, and later in London, that this white blood-cell or leucocyte loses its power of absorbing and destroying bacteria when it is separated from the blood serum, and also that certain treatment of the serum destroys or modifies the devouring ability of the cell. Hence it is fair to assume that there exists in the blood serum some substance or principle which quickens the appetite of the phagocyte for bacteria. Thus arises the term "opsonin," which may be translated as a provider of appetite. Further, it has been found that this appetite for microbes is not a general appetite, but separate opsonins are required for separate diseases. For example, a member of a tuberculous family may inherit a blood whose white cells have a poor appetite for tubercle bacilli, on account of deficiency in the opsonin which stimu-

lates the leucocyte (or phagocyte) to attack and destroy tubercle bacilli. Other diseases have their opsonins. One that has received much attention is furunculosis, or the tendency to abscesses or boils, a condition which is said to be due to want of resistance to the pus-forming organisms, their particular opsonins being weak. From such studies as these the opsonic treatment has arisen. In this the first thing to find out is the "opsonic index" of the patient. For example, a consumptive falls a victim to the invasion of tubercle bacilli, as his blood is too weak in opsonin to enable the phagocytes to attack and eat the bacteria. Something must be done to raise the opsonic power by increasing it until the battle is turned in favour of the phagocytes. The opsonic index is found outside the body upon the microscope slide. The bacteriological technique is difficult and complicated, and the results obtained are only satisfactory after considerable experience. The principle of the process is:

1. The leucocytes of a healthy person are separated as much as possible from the other corpuscles and the serum; the resulting fluid is known as the "leucocytic mud."
2. A pure culture of the organism of the disease (tubercle bacilli in this case) is obtained from the laboratory.
3. Some fresh blood serum, separated from corpuscles, is obtained from the patient.
4. Some fresh blood serum from a healthy person is obtained.

Preparations 1, 2, and 3 are mixed together in equal proportions and incubated at blood heat for fifteen minutes, and as a control 1, 2, and 4 are treated in the same manner. At the end of the fifteen minutes microscope slides are prepared and appropriately stained, when it is found that the healthy leucocytes have devoured some of the bacilli in both cases; but in 1, 2, and 4 more bacilli will be found within the leucocytes than in 1, 2, and 3, the opsonin of the normal serum having stimulated the appetite of the leucocytes of the leucocytic mud to a greater extent than the enfeebled opsonin contained in 3, the serum of the diseased person. If, for example, the control slide shows an average of twenty bacilli per leucocyte, and the patient's slide shows an average of only ten, the condition is expressed as a decimal, the control being taken as unity, and the patient is said to have an opsonic index of 0.5. The aim of treatment is to raise the opsonic index, and this is done by the subcutaneous injection of sterilised vaccine prepared from "killed" pure cultures of bacteria in serum. The dosage is governed by the opsonic index. The first effect of the introduction of the vaccine is to produce a negative phase, the opsonic index falls temporarily, and then the tide rises probably above normal, and thirdly falls again and remains steady somewhere above the point at which it started, say 0.65. It is now time for a second injection, and if the treatment is successful after a series of such tides the opsonic index is permanently raised to such a point that the phagocytes get the better of the invading microbe, and the patient recovers.

### "Lost Sheep."

It has already been noted that the advocates of free trade in agricultural poisons were conspicuous by their absence from the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce (Chemical-trade Section) on May 30. Mr. G. H. Richards (XL-All), 234 Borough, London, S.E., tells why in a page advertisement in the "Horticultural Trade Journal." The advertisement is headed "Pharmaceutical Subterfuge," and Mr. Richards says:

Owing to the deceptive wording of the agenda sent out by the Secretary, and authorised by the Chairman (a pharmacist), very few members of the Chemical-trade Section attended.

Those members who are not pharmacists, and who are interested in Clause 2 of the Bill, did not attend, as no notice was given that this clause was to be discussed.

The matter which the agenda did contain was purely one which concerned pharmacists. However, only a few minutes were devoted to this; but, taking advantage of the absence of the supporters of Clause 2, which interests general traders, they proceeded to pass the following resolution.

The resolution is quoted, and an appeal made to nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists to make a final effort, and by writing to their members of Parliament to get them to support Clause 2 of the Bill. Mr. Richards's excuse for the absence of himself and his supporters strikes us as somewhat lame. The meeting specially called at the request of the representative of Messrs. Cooper & Nephew, on April 23, was adjourned "until Tuesday, May 8, or such other time as appears desirable." There was not the slightest indication given on the notice of that meeting that Mr. Gilbert was to lead off a movement to get the Irish clause restored to the Bill, or even that any particular aspect of the Bill was to be discussed. For the meeting on May 30 a specific motion was placed on the notice because it had been received, but the Bill was on the notice just as it was previously, and in the light of their experience of April 23, and as the instigators of that meeting, Mr. Richards and his friends should have attended on May 30, to show that their sympathies with the legislation were not purely selfish. We confess that we thought they had stayed away because they had got the Government to accede to their request, so that the Chemical-trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce ceased to be a useful cudgel for them to use. Mr. Richards's reference to "the deceptive wording of the agenda" is not graceful, nor is it fair, or correct. It is one of those things which the committee of the Chemical-trade Section might do well to consider with a view to protecting their Chairman and Secretary from a repetition of such spiteful remarks.

### What is a Trade?

[The latest of the Boots advertisements have this heading, and an official journal is quoted freely in support of the Boots contentions.]

This is the question that so long hath vexed us,  
This hath been with us for unnumbered years;  
Trade or profession? Long hath it perplexed us,  
Making some angry, driving some to tears.  
"Ours is not trade—ours is a profession,"  
Boldly doth Hightone proclaim it to the world,  
"True, some may buy and sell"—ominous confession—  
"What matters that? 'Tis merely a digression  
To secure a living." "Truth must be unfurled,"  
Rasps the warlike Jesse; "Oracle hath spoken;  
Visions have been shattered, idols have been broken.  
Here have we ally in a Galenplacial journal  
Proving contentions that are sometimes called infernal."

"Read":

*A doctor does not buy or sell;  
A doctor does not keep a shop;  
A doctor comes to make you well  
(But when he comes he comes to stop);  
A doctor must not advertise  
(Surely no ribald person smiled?)*

"But"—

*A chemist often buys and sells;  
He sometimes keeps an open shop;  
At selling goods he ne'er rebels;  
He likes his ad. right at the top  
Of papers which—*

But if you skip his logic,  
There is much joy in watching Jesse's project.  
Scribbles at Bloomsbury lighten much his labour.  
Wondering they gape that their wisdom cuts like sabre,  
Recoiling boomerang-like (three hundred pounds a page),  
Rolling in iambs down the dark aisles of the Age.



**Silver Gloss.**

In our issue of May 26, p. 815, we printed a list of the names of the towns in which the Byron Manufacturing Co. had appointed agencies. Penzance was one of them, the name of a chemist occurring in the list issued by the company. In their letters the company say :

We can only do business with one chemist in a Town, and must treat our agents fairly in order to get back our large outlay. (Note: Only chemists are offered the Agency, no other retailers are approached.)

We have before us correspondence with a family grocer in Penzance who was offered and accepted the agency, sending a 4/ cheque for the goods. For various reasons he became dissatisfied with the transaction, put the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and ultimately agreed to accept 2/ to square the matter. We want to know if any other grocers have been approached.

**Homeless.**

[The tea-room in which the Galen Club was wont to meet in Paris has been closed.]

We were but young, we ne'er grew old,  
And yet we seek the winding shroud;  
In France's capital we sold  
To countrymen and women proud,  
The drugs that English folks desire,  
Their pet prescriptions we would mix,  
We met betimes around one fire  
(We sometimes numbered nearly six);  
We drank the mild Parisian tea,  
Then in the boulevards we'd roam;  
But empty is the Brasserie,  
We've lost our all, we have no home.

**Some Thoughts on Research.**

Sheriff Orphoot's judgment in the cascara sagrada case has been commented upon already. Here we note that the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch," in discussing the case, shows remarkable intimacy with galenical matters. In the course of its article our contemporary says :

The judgment delivered by the Sheriff is an important and far-reaching one. If the case had gone against the defendants, it would have meant that all scientific progress of pharmacy would have had a tremendous set-back, which in these days of keen scientific competition with other nations, such as America and Germany, would have had a most detrimental effect upon the progress of scientific development of pharmacy both as a science and a craft. . . . To have prevented pharmacists, particularly our large and important manufacturing-houses, who have great resources and highly trained and scientific staffs constantly prosecuting research for the improvement of pharmaceutical preparations commonly known as "galenicals," would have tended to resuscitate the old herbalist, and, in fact, set the hands of the clock back to the days of the alchemist. . . . If the decision had gone against the defendants it would have meant that, so far as the United Kingdom were concerned, research-work upon drugs would have been stopped, and scientific progress of pharmacy obstructed, and, after all, the more scientific progress of pharmacy there is, the greater is the benefit resulting to the community at large. Thus Leith's expenditure, though foolish in its initiation, has not been wholly in vain.

There are traces of a blue pencil in the quotation. We cannot quite gather how the old herbalist would have been resuscitated, but we feel sure that "the progress of the scientific development of pharmacy" has not been jeopardised at all by this case in Leith. The real moral of it is the care necessary in selling articles differing in composition from their B.P. representatives, and it was rather hard upon the defendants that they had to go to the expense of proving that their assistants exercised that care.

THE IMPORTS of drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs into Southern Rhodesia during April amounted in value to 3,095*l.*, of which 51*l.* was South African produce; while the imports into North-Western Rhodesia amounted to 100*l.*

**Volcanic Dust.**

By DAVID J. WILLIAMS, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

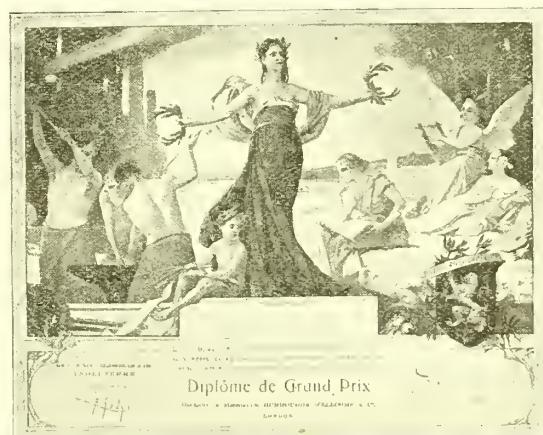
REFERENCE was made in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 12, to a sample of Vesuvius ashes which Messrs. Roberts & Co., chemists, New Bond Street, London, had received. I have since had the opportunity of examining this gritty buff-coloured substance, and an analysis of it shows the following constituents to be in combination :

Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	17.23 per cent.
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	27.65 per cent.
SiO <sub>2</sub>	...	...	36.03 per cent.
CaO	...	...	8.31 per cent.
MgO	...	...	2.18 per cent.
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	...	...	3.04 per cent.
Volatile—consisting of moisture and free sulphur	...	...	4.67 per cent.
			99.11 per cent.

The remainder consisted of traces of chloride and sulphate radicals, also sodium and manganese. Nothing further could be detected spectroscopically. This result differs from that of Professor Zinno in so far as free sulphur, chloride, sulphate, and sodium are concerned. Professor Zinno reported these to be absent.

There is a sample of the Mount Pelée ashes in the museum of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy from Barbados. An analysis of this by Mr. B. E. R. Newlands showed similar constituents to the above, viz. :

SiO <sub>2</sub>	...	...	51.60
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	21.12
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	9.28
CaO	...	...	9.07
MgO	...	...	3.96
Na <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	0.59
K <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	0.81
SO <sub>3</sub>	...	undetermined	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	...	undetermined	
			96.46

**LIEGE EXHIBITION DIPLOMA.**

TURNED BOHEMIAN.—A well-written article in the "Manchester Daily Dispatch" of June 9 describes the career (with an air of verisimilitude) of a gentleman whom the writer met on a railway journey from Birmingham to Manchester, who was "by profession" a quack doctor. But he was no ordinary quack, for he had "gained medals at a pharmacy college, and held numerous chemistry and botany certificates from South Kensington. I am, in fact, a qualified chemist and druggist." He told the writer the tale of his life; how he became disgusted with the "2*l.* 5*s.* a week business, working from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., with one evening off at six, and duty-hours on Sunday," and flung aside respectability for—a career. He has the advantage of other street-sellers of herbs and medicines in knowing what he is talking about, and he is happy and prosperous. He hopes the "profession," however, will not become overcrowded, although modern methods of business in the regular trade are tending to accomplish that end.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### THE CHEMIST'S CHILD.

IN the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 12, the petition by Alexander Walker, chemist and druggist, 126 Hilltown, Dundee, against his wife was disposed of. Mrs. Walker left the petitioner to reside with her father, taking the child with her, and had refused to return. No answers had been lodged, and the petition was granted (see *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 819).

#### THE BILE BEANS APPEAL.

THE Judges of the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, were engaged this week in hearing counsel in the reclaiming note entered against the judgment delivered by Lord Ardwall in what has become known as the Bile Beans case. It was raised by the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., Leeds, and Charles Edward Fulford and Ernest Albert Gilbert, manufacturing chemists there, to have George Graham Davidson, wholesale and retail chemist, Edinburgh, interdicted from selling, as bile beans, pills which had not been manufactured by the complainers. Proof in the case was led before Lord Ardwall in July last, and in September his Lordship issued a judgment in which he refused interdict and found the respondent entitled to expenses. The complainers intimated an appeal against this judgment, and in the interval which has elapsed one of them (Mr. Gilbert) has died. Mr. Fulford has engaged additional counsel, with the result that he is very strongly represented, they being the Dean of Faculty, K.C., Mr. Clyde, K.C., Mr. Cooper, K.C., and Mr. Graham Stewart. On the respondent's side Mr. T. B. Morrison appears as senior counsel, with Mr. Gillon. The debate commenced on Tuesday morning before the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Kyllachy, Lord Stormonth Darling, and Lord Low, when Mr. Clyde stated the case on appeal for the complainers, and he occupied almost two days in doing so. Occasionally the Bench was argumentative and put numbers of questions to counsel. At other times the Judges were inclined to extract some amusement from the case. In one passage, when the complainers' advertisements were under discussion, the Lord Justice Clerk complained of having more than once been deceived into reading a story for the advertisement that came in at the end of it. Mr. Clyde said these advertisements were quite common, and the sting was in the tail. The Lord Justice Clerk: Yes, and the tale was very badly joined. (Laughter.) Mr. Gillon had not much more than opened his speech for the respondent on Wednesday afternoon when the Court rose for the day. The debate was continued by Mr. Gillon on Thursday, and senior counsel on both sides were afterwards heard.

#### AERATED-WATER MATERIALS.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court on Tuesday, June 12, Mr. Justice Kennedy had before him the case of Manners & Hopkinson *v.* the London Mineral Waters, Ltd. Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. R. E. Moore appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lowe, K.C., and Mr. Green for the defendants.

Mr. Lowe, K.C., stated that the action was originally brought by the plaintiffs to recover 37*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, the price of goods sold and delivered. The goods consisted of various drugs used in the manufacture of aerated beverages. The amount of the claim was admitted and had been paid into court. Defendants counterclaimed for damages for breach of warranty as to the goods. The two classes of goods of which the defendants complained were ginger-ale essence and aurantine. The ginger-ale essence was used by manufacturers of mineral waters in producing ginger-ale. Aurantine was used merely for colouring, and it was used by the defendants for colouring their drink known as kola champagne. The aurantine supplied by the plaintiffs, instead of making the beverage a beautiful orange colour, made it look like red ink. So far as the scientific evidence was concerned, the case with regard to the ginger-ale essence was a good deal weaker than that with regard to the aurantine. Unfortunately none of the ginger-ale essence was left, and they were unable to get an analysis. Some of the ginger-ale, however, had been examined, and he was in a position to prove that complaints had been received

about the ginger-ale manufactured from the essence supplied by the plaintiffs. As to the aurantine, it had been found that the colouring-matter consisted of an aniline dye which acted sometimes as an orange colouring. When used in mineral-water manufacture the colour split up into component parts of red and orange, and one got a deposit of colouring-material which practically made the article unsaleable. He did not mean to suggest that the plaintiffs were not capable of making the proper colouring-matter for mineral-water manufacturers if they liked, but what he contended was that the particular lot sold to the defendants turned out to be unsuitable for the purpose, and had very seriously prejudiced the defendants' business.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., replying to his Lordship, said the case for the plaintiffs was a denial of any allegation that the goods were not of proper quality. Plaintiffs contended that the goods supplied by them had been improperly treated by the defendants in the process of manufacturing the mineral waters. In the aurantine there was a precipitate which was soluble, and which was of no detriment whatever. The aurantine was a combination of red and yellow, and the red was much more soluble than the yellow, but if the substances were properly put into the liquid at the right temperature they produced when shaken together a perfectly clear colour.

His Lordship: You say the further process dissolves the precipitate.

Mr. Marshall Hall: My case is that the fault was in the process of manufacturing the mineral waters.

Mr. Alfred G. Robinson, the manager for the defendant company, spoke to having ordered from the plaintiffs ginger-ale essence and aurantine colouring. On July 13, 1905, the plaintiffs supplied defendants with 5 lb. 4 oz. of essence of ginger-ale and 7 lb. of aurantine colouring in liquid form. After defendants had manufactured ginger-ale and kola champagne from these goods the defendants received complaints from customers that the colour of the ginger-ale was cloudy instead of being bright, and that there were many particles in the liquid. A large quantity of the ginger-ale was returned. The aurantine colouring, instead of producing a bright orange colour, made the ale a red-inky colour. He complained to Mr. Hopkinson, of the plaintiff firm, who replied that the goods supplied by them were perfectly good.—Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., witness admitted the defendants were claiming 500*l.* damages. In March 1906 the defendant company went into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of selling the business. The business is now carried on by a Mr. King, but under the name of the London Mineral-waters Co.

Mr. Lowe: I am told by the liquidator there is no question about creditors being paid in full.

Mr. Marshall Hall: I am not suggesting anything of the sort.

Further cross-examined, witness said the works-foreman was the man who was responsible for the superintendence of the brew of ale. Witness did not remember whether Mr. Hopkinson had pointed out to him that the fault was that the ale had not been sufficiently aerated. He denied that the men in first-class mineral-water factories who were responsible for the brewing-process commanded large salaries because of the skill necessary, and declared that such men were only paid 30*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* weekly.

Arthur Knight, employed by the defendant company in loading vans, spoke to large quantities of ginger-ale and kola champagne having been destroyed by the defendants because of the complaints they had received from customers as to the quality of the ale.

Dr. F. W. Passmore stated that he received from Mr. Robinson a bottle of aurantine for analysis. It had a deposit of two inches of yellow matter at the bottom. He took the deposit out of the liquid and obtained an ounce of solid yellow matter. It was aniline dye, and did not dissolve very readily in water. There were two colouring-matters present—one the solid yellow matter, and the other the red in solution. The aurantine in the bottle sent him was not a suitable colouring-matter for kola champagne. It was a mixture of two colours, each of which was different in solubility and behaved differently towards the different ingredients for aerated waters. The contents of the bottle he had analysed were not suitable for the manufacture of kola champagne or any mineral water.



The examination of Dr. Passmore had not concluded when the Court rose. His Lordship said he would endeavour to meet the convenience of counsel as to fixing a day for the further hearing of the case.

### Licensing Acts.

#### SALE OF SWEETS IN MARKET-PLACES.

At the Dewsbury Borough Police Court on Saturday, June 9, John Mawson Booth was charged, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with having sold sweets or made wines without a licence in the Dewsbury market-place on March 31. Mr. Thomas Waddington, supervisor of Inland Revenue, who conducted the prosecution, intimated that the proceedings were taken under 6 George IV., chap. 81, and if the offence were proved defendant was liable to a penalty of 50*l*.

The purchase of a bottle of wine labelled "Orange-quinine wine" was proved by a witness for the prosecution, and Mr. Charles Proctor, F.I.C., F.C.S., of the Inland Revenue Laboratory, London, stated that on analysis he found the wine to contain 24 per cent. of proof spirit and 1 grain of quinine per oz. Booth's defence was that he had sold orange-quinine wine for many years at various public markets, and had always been under the impression that he was allowed to sell quinine-wine but not orange-wine. If he had been warned, he would have got a licence or given up selling it. He had never sold a bottle since the officer had been to him.

The Magistrates' Clerk asked Mr. Waddington if he had had any experience of the orange-wine that was in the market.

Mr. Waddington: We contest defendant's position entirely. We hold he is not entitled to sell any wine whatever, either medicated or unmedicated. There is an exemption made in behalf of fully qualified chemists dispensing doses of quinine-wine for purely medicinal purposes.

The Magistrates' Clerk (to Mr. Proctor): There is not an orange-quinine wine, I suppose?

Mr. Proctor: That would not be the proper definition.

The Chairman (Mr. R. Spedding): There is no orange-quinine wine that can be sold without licence?

Mr. Proctor: Oh, no.

The Magistrates' Clerk said that that was the first case of the kind in that court, and defendant said he had not sold the wine since he became aware he was committing himself.

Mr. Waddington remarked that there was a growing tendency for unauthorised people to sell intoxicating liquors, and the Board of Inland Revenue wished to put a stop to the practice.

The Chairman announced that a fine of 10*s*. and costs would be imposed.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Stratford-on-Avon on June 8, Martin James Fuller, grocer, Ettington, was summoned for selling spirit of nitre which was certified to contain only 0.28 per cent. of ethyl nitrite.—Defendant said he supposed he had kept the drug in stock too long. He was unaware that it should be kept from the light.—A fine of 10*s*., and 6*s*. 6*d*. costs, was imposed.

#### VINEGAR.

At the Halifax Borough Court on June 8, Henry Calvert, grocer, was summoned for selling vinegar which, according to the borough analyst's certificate, contained only 20 per cent. of vinegar, the remaining 80 per cent. consisting of added water, acetic acid, and colouring-matter.—Defendant said he bought it for "pure malt vinegar" and sold it as such. The barrel in which he received it bore a label which he produced in court. Mr. Ashling: I shall object to that being put in as a warranty. The Magistrates' Clerk: Oh, this does not help him at all; he might have anything plastered on his barrel.—A fine of 20*s*., and 16*s*. costs, was imposed.

#### LIQUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

WE subjoin our reporter's notes of Sheriff Orphoot's judgment in the action against Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, Powell & Co., chemists, Leith, under Section 6 of the 1875

Act, for selling liquid extract of cascara sagrada preserved with glycerin instead of the alcohol prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. The evidence was reported in the *C. & D.*, May 12, p. 730, and June 2, p. 843. The Sheriff on June 7 dismissed the complaint, and in doing so said:

The defence that the article sold was of the nature, substance, and quality of that demanded by the purchaser raised the question, What was the article demanded by the purchaser? The respondents having conceded that liq. ext. of cas. sag. was demanded, the prosecutor contended that the purchaser was entitled to get that extract compounded in all its ingredients according to the formula of the B.P. The respondents denied this, and contended—

(1) That although liq. ext. of cas. sag. was at first demanded by Inspector Bishop, the transaction became at a later stage one in which Duncan's extract was offered to and accepted by the inspector, and as Duncan's extract was sold to and accepted by him.

(2) That even if it were held not to be the case, and if the respondents were held bound to supply liq. ext. cas. sag. according to the formula of the B.P., that obligation extended only to supplying the drug (cas. sag.) itself, which they supplied in Duncan's extract according to the quantity and quality of the formula of the B.P., and did not extend to the other ingredient of that formula (alcohol) which was a mere preservative, and a non-essential ingredient in that formula. The respondents further contended that in their discretion they were entitled to use glycerin instead of alcohol as a preservative.

(3) In either case the respondents contended that the sale was of the article demanded by the purchaser, and was not to his prejudice.

There was no dispute about what was supplied to the purchaser. It was called Duncan's extract, which was admitted to be of unexceptionable quality, and has been upon the market under that name since 1882, and it contained cas. sag. in the quantity and of the quality prescribed by the B.P. In Duncan's extract that drug was compounded with glycerin as a preservative—a better preservative, the respondents say, than alcohol—and the preparation contained alcohol only to the extent of 0.5 per cent.—practically no alcohol. The question presented under the first head of the defence is, Was the transaction one for the purchase of liquid extract of cascara sagrada according to the formula of the B.P., or was it a purchase of Duncan's extract? His Lordship reviewed the evidence as to what took place on March 16, when the purchase was made, and the bearing upon that transaction of the conversation which took place between the inspector and the assistants in the shop on February 26 previous. In doing so he stated that neither of the two witnesses for the prosecution who spoke to the conversation which took place on February 26 appear to have heard or noticed Wright's (the assistant's) full statement, "B.P. strength, Duncan's preparation." Upon this point he took the evidence of the man who was selling the drug as giving the most probable account of what happened. He was the speaker, and presumably best knew what he said. He knew to whom he was selling, and therefore it is quite inconceivable that common prudence, even if no higher motive guided him, would have permitted him to mis-state to an inspector the nature of what he was selling, and that for 2*s*. But, in addition to what passed on this date between Inspector Bishop and Wright, what passed between Bishop and Henderson was most important, and his Lordship was struck with the naturalness of Henderson's evidence. The Sheriff quoted from Henderson's evidence, and said the result of this interview was that Inspector Bishop left the shop at that time having had offered to him a full explanation of the nature and composition of Duncan's extract. Returning to the purchase of March 16, his Lordship remarked that Mr. Miller contended that Inspector Bishop must be dealt with as an ordinary purchaser. Did any ordinary purchaser, the Sheriff asked, ever give such an order in such terms? It was the order of an expert. Taking down the bottle, Wright said: "This is Duncan's extract; we keep no other." Inspector Bishop made no reply. This silence on the part of the inspector was curious. Obviously Duncan's extract was offered to him just as if Wright had added, "Will you take it?" and if, as he stated later, Inspector Bishop did not know what Duncan's extract meant, surely his natural course was to ask, "What is Duncan's extract?" It appeared to his Lordship, however, that he did not put that natural question because he already knew what Duncan's extract was, that having been explained to him on February 26. It was in that frame of mind that he accepted Duncan's extract. Whatever his frame of mind was he accepted Duncan's extract, and that after being quite frankly offered it as the respondents' preparation of liq. ext. cas. sag. Without hesitation he arrived at the conclusion that in this transaction the conduct of the respondents was not a contravention of Section 6 of the 1875 Act, and he therefore found them not guilty of the contravention charged. It was abundantly clear that the sale

was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Sheriff added that it was a question worth notice whether, when the Act was passing through Parliament, the conduct of the respondents in the transaction which was the subject of this prosecution would, if then placed before Parliament, have been made an offence punishable by a fine of 20*l.* To his mind that was inconceivable. Having decided the case upon the defence first stated by the respondents, it was not necessary that he should do more; but he pointed out one or two consequences which would appear to follow if the contention of the prosecution was successful. That contention was that when a purchaser asks for liquid extract of cascara sagrada he is entitled to get that preparation compounded according to the formula of the B.P., not only as regards cascara sagrada, but as regards the preservative (alcohol) with which it is mixed. In support of this contention the prosecutor at first maintained that the formula of the B.P. was unalterable in virtue of its possessing legislative authority; but that position was ultimately abandoned, and the minor proposition was maintained—viz., that liquid extract of cascara sagrada compounded according to the B.P. formula is a well-known article of pharmaceutical commerce, and a person asking for it is entitled to get it so compounded. Now, prior to the introduction of the B.P., if a purchaser asked for liquid extract of cascara sagrada that order would have been well executed if such an extract had been supplied compounded with any preservative in general use among pharmaceutical chemists, and the purchaser getting such an extract could not at common law have repudiated the sale. But, according to the prosecution, the introduction of the B.P. has altered all this, to the effect of making it compulsory, in the case supposed, to supply liquid extract of cascara sagrada according to the formula of the B.P. One result of this alteration would appear to be that a purchaser now asking for liquid extract of cascara sagrada and getting that article combined with another preservative than alcohol, could repudiate the transaction and claim damages. Not only that, but, assuming the present charge to be correct, even if alcohol were used as a preservative, but used to an extent less than 17 per cent., then the article supplied would not be the well-known article of commerce compounded according to the formula of the B.P., and the purchaser could repudiate and claim damages as before. That might be the position occupied by the formula of the B.P. as regarded the preservatives of drugs, but, if it was so, that position did not seem to have hitherto been conceded to it: so far as the proceedings in this case had gone, it would appear that it was the first in which a prosecution had been raised to enforce the use of a special preservative contained in the formula of the B.P. All the cases quoted were cases in which not the preservative, but the principal drug, was deficient. Another effect of success on the part of the prosecution would seem to be to discourage the progress of pharmaceutical chemistry in improving the preservatives of drugs, since pharmaceutical chemists would not endeavour to improve the preservatives of compounds which they could not sell. It was said that such special compounds could be labelled. So they could. But a labelled compound which *ex hypothesi* must specially be asked for occupied a position much inferior to that of a drug which must be supplied when the special compound was not ordered. On the whole, it seemed probable that if in the matter of preservatives the formula of the B.P. was, so to speak, nailed down upon pharmaceutical chemistry, that proceeding would have the discouraging effect already mentioned. It was stated that this prosecution was brought to guide the authorities charged with enforcing the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and to establish the authority of the B.P. But it was only with reference to the use of preservatives that the authority of the B.P. was not admitted by the respondents—upon the quantity and quality of the drug to be used the authority of the B.P. as a guide was admitted by them, and in those respects their preparation was fully up to its standard. This prosecution was brought, therefore, only to enforce the use of the preservative contained in the formula of the B.P., and it seemed to proceed on the assumption that it is necessary for the protection of the public to prevent pharmaceutical chemists from using as preservatives of the drugs which they compound any preservative not contained in the formula of the B.P.

His Lordship used the abbreviated and full descriptions of the drug as above.—EDITOR.

### County Court Case.

#### A SPANISH-JUICE CASE.

At the Pontefract County Court on June 12, an action was brought by Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, Philpot Lane, London, against Messrs. W. R. Wilkinson & Co., licorice refiners, Pontefract. Mr. J. A. Bentley appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Charles Lowden defended. The defendant admitted having received goods to the value of 55*l.* odd, but claimed the right to deduct the sum of 12*l.* 18*s.*, the amount now sued

for. Mr. Marshall, who trades in the name of Wilkinson & Co., said that he gave several orders to the plaintiffs for tons of sticks of Spanish juice to be consigned to Hull from Bordeaux, for transhipment to his order to various places abroad and also for his own warehouse. A large proportion of these sticks arrived in broken condition, owing to the material being made too brittle, and, as a large quantity was sent straight abroad without examination, he had received many complaints from his customers, who had refused to repeat their orders. Correspondence followed between himself and the plaintiffs, with the result that they agreed to give a guarantee that there should not be more than 10 per cent. proportion of damaged sticks upon arrival. He claimed that he was well within his mark in deducting the amount he had done and which was now claimed for. His Honour held that it was idle to suppose that a manufacturer could receive articles which were affected by change of climate and expect them all to be in sound condition when sent to all parts of the world. The defendant had accepted delivery, in which case his remedy would have been to have refused them when the defect was found upon arrival. Accordingly judgment was entered for Messrs. Fuerst Brothers.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

**Re ULSTER CHEMISTS, LTD.**—A circular has been issued by the liquidator (Mr. Hugh Smylie) to the effect that the bill of costs of the action in connection with this company has not yet been taxed, but his solicitors have consented to the declaration of a second dividend of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound (making 17*s.* 6*d.* in the pound). Mr. Smylie trusts to be able, when everything is settled, to declare a further and final dividend, bringing the total up to 20*s.* in the pound on the creditors' claims.

**Re SHRAGER BROS.,** 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., Calcutta, Singapore, Colombo, Alexandria, and elsewhere, Merchants.—This firm, who dealt, *inter alia*, in castor oil, shellac, and almost all Calcutta exports, failed last year (see C. & D., December 2, 1905, p. 865). The public examination of Mr. Cecil Shrager took place at the London Court on June 13, after which his Honour ordered the examination to be concluded; that of the Calcutta partners Isaac and Adolph Shrager to be adjourned generally; and that of the other partners James and John Shrager, who have neither surrendered nor furnished any statements of affairs, to be adjourned *sine die*.

**Re CARL HOHMAN,** 6 Catherine Court, Seething Lane, E.C., Druggists' Sundriesman.—On Thursday this bankrupt applied to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. He was made bankrupt on January last with liabilities 210*l.* and assets valued at 916*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The only offence reported by the Official Receiver was that the assets were not sufficient to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors. After hearing the bankrupt, who submitted that in addition to the capital he put into the business there was on his retirement sufficient assets therein to pay all the debts in full, his Honour held that the insufficiency of assets arose under circumstances for which the bankrupt could not justly be held responsible. He accordingly granted an immediate order of discharge.

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

**Harford, M. S. L., and Keith, W. M.,** Falcon Road, Wandsworth Road, and Lavender Sweep, Clapham, London, S.W., medical practitioners.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

**Bellman, Robert James,** West Bromwich, dentist.  
**Trimnell, William James,** Cardiff, herbalist.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Benson, Henry Mitchell,** Sheffield, medical practitioner—discharge suspended for three years, ending May 10, 1909.

**FRENCH ARSENIC.**—The arsenic industry at Carcassonne, which has been previously referred to in this journal, showed a rapid development last year. The amount exported was 3,165 tons, an increase of 2,950 tons upon 1904, and of this amount 2,615 tons was purchased by the United Kingdom, being shipped *via* Bordeaux.



## New Companies and Company News.

**LAVEX, LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. Pirie for the acquisition of certain properties and businesses in London, and to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers and merchants, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. G. Haswell and J. Pirie. Registered office, 96 Victoria Street, Westminster.

**SOUTHERN MEDICAL AND SCHOLASTIC AGENCY, LTD.**—Capital 500*l.*, in 10*s.* shares. Objects: To negotiate the transfer of medical and dental practices, private asylums, hydropathic, nursing and other establishments, chemists' and druggists' businesses, schools, private tutors' establishments, and scholastic connections, etc. Registered office, 65 Western Road, Hove.

**SAFETY TRUSS SOCIETY, LTD.**—Registered in Guernsey. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire patents for an invention known as "The Safety Truss." The first subscribers are: H. Mauger, Court House, Guernsey, clerk; H. Ogier, La Croix, Catel, Guernsey, clerk; A. J. Roussel, Guelles Road, Guernsey, clerk; P. J. Mauger, Fort Road, Guernsey, clerk; F. de P. Bienvenu, Rosaire Avenue, Guernsey, insurance agent; G. J. P. Ridgway, Court Row, Guernsey, accountant; and I. C. Ozanne, 5 and 6 Court Row, Guernsey, accountant. The first directors are not named.

**GRANDE PHARMACIE DE LA CROIX ROUGE CO., LTD.** Registered in Guernsey. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, etc. The first subscribers are: Louis Gustave Bernard Doré, 13 Vauvert, Guernsey, pharmacist; I. C. Ozanne, Rouge Huis, Guernsey, accountant; J. Naftel, Court Row, Guernsey, solicitor; J. Simon, Brock Road, Guernsey, debt-collector; H. Mauger, Court House, Guernsey, clerk; H. Ogier, La Croix, Guernsey, clerk; and P. J. Mauger, Fort Road, Guernsey, clerk. The first directors are Bernard Doré and Emilie Sidaine.

**SILICA SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To develop, work, and turn to account chemical or other processes for the manufacture of silica and other minerals and metals, to adopt an agreement with W. A. Shenhstone, H. A. Kent, G. Matthey, J. S. Sellon, P. St. C. Matthey, H. W. P. Matthey, T. Brenton, and H. H. Baird for the acquisition of the inventions, patents, processes, business, and property referred to therein, and to carry on the business of mineralogists, metallurgists, chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in laboratory and other apparatus, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are P. St. C. Matthey and H. H. Baird. Qualification 200*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**HUNT & CO., LTD.**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and manufacturing chemists and druggists and dealers in chemists' and druggists' sundries carried on by Mrs. E. Smallman at 36 Bride Street, Dublin. The first subscribers are: A. H. Smallman, merchant, Mrs. E. Smallman, Miss E. F. Smallman, and Miss M. M. Smallman—all of 28 Grosvenor Road, Dublin; W. Lawson, Glengearry, co. Dublin, merchant; I. Molloy, 18 Eustace Street, Dublin, solicitor; and W. H. Wilkinson Williams, 104 Marlborough Road, Dublin, accountant. The first directors are Mrs. E. Smallman and A. H. Smallman. Remuneration not to exceed 450*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 36 Bride Street, Dublin.

**J. A. ROBERTS, LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 35 Church Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne, to adopt an agreement with J. A. H. C. Roberts, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers are: J. A. H. C. Roberts, chemists' manager; Mrs. E. Roberts, Miss M. W. Roberts, Miss M. F. E. Roberts, and Miss R. E. T. Roberts—all of Stella House, Blaydon-on-Tyne; F. E. Weightman, Studley Mount, Monkseaton, estate agent; and E. H. Simpson, Heather Brae, Whittaker Road, Derby, tailor. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. A. H. C. Roberts (managing director), Mrs. E. Roberts, and F. E. Weightman. Remuneration (except managing director) as fixed by the company. Registered office, 35 Church Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

**WARRICK BROTHERS, LTD.**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (4,904 preference, 15,000 ordinary, and 96 deferred). Objects: To take over the business of manufacturing chemists, confectioners, perfumers, druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, wholesale wine and spirit merchants, and dealers in proprietary articles carried on by the vendor at 4, 6, 8, and 10 Nile Street, City Road, London, and elsewhere, under the styles of "Warwick Bros.," "Warwick Frères," and otherwise (except the business of "Jelloids" belonging to the vendor). The first subscribers are: F. W. Warwick, pharmaceutical chemist, R. G. Warwick, works-manager, E. Warwick, clerk, and R. C. Warwick, chemist—all of 6 Nile Street, City Road, E.C.; R. W. Warwick, Blantyre, Blackheath, S.E., student of

chemistry; H. C. Thomson, 3 Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W., barrister; and F. G. Simpkinson, 13 Bedford Row, W.C., solicitor. No initial public issue. F. W. Warwick is governing director, with power to appoint other directors. Registered offices, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Nile Street, City Road, E.C.

**COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' CO.**—At the annual meeting, held in Ceylon on May 29, the declaration of a 10-per-cent. dividend was recommended, with a distribution of 2½ per cent. bonus, out of Rs. 65,547 profits available, leaving Rs. 15,547 to be carried forward.

**G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.**—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares of this company, payable on July 2 for the half-year ended March 31. The transfer-books will be closed from June 18 to June 30.

**CLAYTON ANILINE CO., LTD.**—The report of the directors for the year ended April 30 shows a net profit, after providing for depreciation, etc., of 9,289*l.* This, with 228*l.* brought forward, makes an available sum of 9,517*l.* for distribution. From this the arrears of dividend on the preference shares of 6 per cent. have been paid, and the directors now recommend the full dividend on the preference shares for the year under review, leaving 1,196*l.* to be carried forward.

**MRS. POMEROY, LTD.**—On June 13, Mr. Justice Buckley heard a petition by the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., for a winding-up order. Counsel said he was instructed that negotiations were ripening with a view to a settlement, and he asked his Lordship to allow the petition to stand over for a week, and to be amended by a reference to a voluntary winding-up. He would still ask for a compulsory order unless the parties came to a settlement. The petition accordingly stood over.

**RUSSIAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.**—The Russian Solvay Soda-production Co. reports a profit for 1905 of 1,355,874*r.*, as compared with 1,485,455*r.* in 1904. A dividend of 17 per cent. has been declared.—The Odessa Pharmaceutical Products Trading Co. (Yu. Lemme & Co.) in 1905 earned 41,627*r.* of net profit, and has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.—The A.M. Ostroumoff Perfumery Factory Co. closed its 1905 working year with a profit of 50,528*r.*, against 29,961*r.* in the preceding year, and pays a 10-per-cent. dividend.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.**—The forty-first annual meeting of shareholders took place at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on June 12. Mr. C. E. Gunther (chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 821), the Chairman said the "canned-meat" scare could only benefit the trade of the company, as the strict scientific control under which every department of the business is worked is well known. The directors had not been content to abide by official regulations regarding the safeguards employed to guarantee the purity of their products. They had from year to year obtained details of the methods and restrictions in use in other countries, so as to be provided with the most effectual means of control. Continuing, he said:

Tuberculosis is almost unknown on the vast airy prairies where the company's farms are situated, and such care is taken to prevent its entrance into the country that, as regards the British pedigree cattle which we export from here, not only are they submitted to the tuberculin test before shipment, but before passing on to our farms they are again tested by the Government authorities in the River Plate after having undergone forty days' quarantine there. . . . The animals pass expert veterinary examination before entering the factory, and after killing the carcasses are again inspected by a chemist, and any animal suspected of disease is rigidly rejected and passed on to the fertiliser-factories, and in no shape or form whatever is it used for any food-products. The process of manufacture from beginning to end is watched and controlled daily by chemists, of whom we have an expert staff. Further, as regards "Lemco" and "Oxo," the finished article is analysed and tested at our factories, and again analysed and examined by our scientific department in Europe before being sold to the trade.

The motion was adopted unanimously. Mr. W. von Mallenbrodt and Mr. Maurice Glyn were re-elected directors of the company, and the auditors were re-appointed.—At an extraordinary meeting of the company subsequently held, the recommendation of the directors, that the capital of the company be increased from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,100,000*l.* by the creation of 20,000 additional shares of 5*l.* each, was unanimously endorsed, confirmation being necessary at another meeting, to be held on Wednesday, July 4.

**BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.**—The report for the past year shows a net profit of 22,262*l.*, which, with the balance from last year, gives an available total of 31,681*l.*, out of which a dividend of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares is recommended, in addition to the usual dividends on the preference shares. It is also proposed to add 1,000*l.* to the Branch Managers' (Chemists) Provident Fund (which

will then stand at 12,600*l.* It is recommended that 100*l.* should be allocated to medical charities. The General Reserve Fund will stand at 68,161*l.* After these distributions a balance of 10,002*l.* will remain to be carried forward, as against 9,418*l.* last year, free of tax. The directors state that the more recent purchases of freeholds, including premises for entirely new businesses, as well as additions or extensions to shops already established, are in many cases quite in elementary stages of development. This would apply to such places as King's Lynn, Bury St. Edmunds, Leek, Wellington, West Street, Sheffield, and Scarborough, some of these being old businesses working under considerable disadvantages while alterations and reconstructions are in progress. The directors expect that these ventures will all prove remunerative next year, if not during the current year. The state of trade has not been equally satisfactory throughout the company's year, which, however, wound up with fairly good business doing.

## Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

### THE "TICKA" CAMERA.

Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., 88 & 89 High Holborn, London, W.C., are putting on the market a new camera called the "Ticka." It is in the shape of a watch, and uses a film giving twenty-five exposures. The pictures are the size of a postage-stamp, and an enlarging-apparatus or printing-box is supplied, by means of which pictures  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. are produced.

### "IMPERIAL ORTHOCHROME" PLATES.

I have had an opportunity of trying some of the new special sensitive "Imperial Orthochrome" plates which the Imperial Dry-plate Co. have just placed on the market. There was no difficulty with short exposures in getting brilliant negatives, and the colour gradation is quite satisfactory. The plates have a pink tint when taken from the fixing-bath, but the colour fades away after a short exposure to light.

### THE REDUCING ACTION OF AMIDOL.

Messrs. Lumière and Seyewetz have published an account of experiments on the reducing action of amidol. As is well known, the photographic activity of amidol is increased by the addition of sodium sulphite, and it has been found that the activity is still further increased when sufficient sulphite has been added to saturate the two hydrochloric atoms in the molecule  $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)_2(HCl)_2$ . The increased activity is not affected by the sulphur dioxide present. If more sulphite is added—sufficient to produce the bisulphite with the sulphur dioxide group—the activity of the reducer is still further increased. Further activity is noticed when an alkali or alkaline carbonate is added in sufficient quantity to produce the normal sulphite. This accelerating influence ceases when the ratio of sulphite to amidol is as 6 to 1, and at 20 to 1 a decrease in activity occurs.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 6, 1906.)

- "OMNIUM"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Griffiths Bros. & Co., 29 Maeks Road, Bermondsey. 281,496.
- "LANTYCK"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Montgomerie Stobo & Co., 17 Houston Place, Glasgow. 280,594.
- "ANTI-ICIDE" ("Ant" disclaimed); for an ant destroyer. By Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., 13 Priory Place, Doncaster. 281,982.
- "PORSENE"; for a pig medicine. By J. A. Bingham & Co., Main Street, Lorne. 282,301.
- Circular heraldic device of a ram and shield; for plasters, corn shields, pills. By Alcock Mfg. Co., 22 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. 274,744.
- Device of a two-headed bird, with wings extended, on a pedestal; for chemicals in Class 3. By C. Zimmermann & Co., 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C. 278,596.

- "ADRALGIN"; for anaesthetics. By E. Bloch, 27 Leimenstrasse, Basle. 279,673.
- Circular and strip devices of medals and a shield; for a stomachic powder. By P. F. W. Barella, Friedrichstrasse 220, Berlin. 275,618.
- "ARHOVIN"; for chemicals in Class 3 exclusive of antiparasitic hair preparations. By A. Horowitz, Oranienburgerstrasse 60, Berlin. 280,681.
- "PYRENOI"; for chemicals in Class 3. By A. Horowitz, Oranienburgerstrasse 60, Berlin. 280,682.
- "RHEUBRON"; for a medicated liniment. By H. W. James, 49 King William Street, London, E.C. 281,102.
- "BRIXA" and device of two women and a man; for bust-developing tablets. By N. O. Nielsen, 61 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 281,272.
- "PANTOPON" and "MAURELAN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By F. Hofmann La Roche & Co., Greuzacherstrasse 184, Bale. 281,893, 281,894.
- "THESNOR"; for surgical instruments. By Helen Best, Ltd., 524 Oxford Street, London, W. 282,010.
- "FRAISINA"; for confectionery. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney. 281,870.
- Device of Montreux mountains, lake and hotel; for mineral waters. By Scté. des Eaux Minérales de Montreux, Montreux, Switzerland. 281,126.
- "TURBINE"; for common soap. By O. Stuart, 41 Castle Street, Liverpool. 279,855.
- "PURAMOL"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By C. H. Atkinson, 27 Store Street, London, W.C. 282,218.
- "DAPHNE-MARINA" ("Daphne" disclaimed); for toilet powders, perfumery, soaps, and bath powders. By Tidman & Son, Ltd., 2 Bushell Street, London, E. 280,453.

## Recent Wills.

APGAR.—The late Mr. Allen Stoddard Apgar, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, U.S.A., and of 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, a director of A. J. White, Ltd., of Farringdon Road, London, E.C., proprietors of "Mother Seigel's Syrup," who died on December 16, has left estate in the United Kingdom valued at 13,121*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

BOUTALL.—By her will Mrs. Amelia Emma Boutall, 11 Portland Place, Brighton, the widow of Mr. George Squire Boutall, chemist, bequeathed 100*l.* to her brother, Mr. Joseph Walter Taunton, for his services as executor, and left the residue of her estate (valued at 11,605*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* net) in trust for her sons, George Taunton Boutall and Joseph Taunton Boutall, but in the event of their predecease without leaving issue the testatrix left her residuary estate to her said brother.

GRIFFITHS.—Mr. Edwin Harpham Griffiths, chemist, Kidsgrove, Staffs., who died on April 21, left estate valued at 1,320*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* gross.

HIFLEY.—Mr. Richard James Hifley, pharmaceutical chemist, Plymouth, who died on January 23, left estate valued at 962*l.* 10*s.* gross.

MONCKMAN.—The late Mr. James Monckman, D.Sc., Bradford, consulting chemist and formerly hon. assistant to Professor Thomson in the Cavendish Laboratories at Cambridge, who died on November 18 last, aged sixty-three, left estate of the gross value of 1,745*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, with net personalty *nil*.

WIGHT.—The inventory of the personal estate of the late Mr. James Smith Wight, at one time a chemist and druggist in Aberdeen, who resided at Loanends, Durno, parish of Pitcaple, has been lodged with the Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen-shire, and amounts to 5,544*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, on which 166*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* of estate-duty has been paid.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

67/50. What is "Roxo Terra"?

68/21. Who makes miniature grease-proof bags?

71/22. Makers of or holders of stock of "Ican" soap.

DURING APRIL Orange River Colony imported drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs valued at 8,696*l.*, of which 806*l.* was South African produce.



## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Up to Wednesday afternoon, June 13, petitions praying for the alteration of the Bill had been received from the following places :

Aberdeen (N.)	Dundee	Newbury
Andover (2)	Durham (N.W.)	Newport (Mon.) (2)
Arbroath	East Grinstead	Northampton
Banff (2)	Elgin	Northumberland
Bath (2)	Elland	Nuneaton (2)
Bermondsey	Falkirk Burghs (2)	Oxford (2)
Bethnal Green (2)	Galashiels	Plymouth
Bewdley	Gateshead-on-Tyne	Ramsgate
Bexhill	Gillingham	Reading (2)
Birmingham	Gloucester	Rossendale
Blackpool (2)	Great Yarmouth	Rutland
Bo'ness	Halifax	Rye
Boston	Hallam	St. Augustine's
Bournemouth	Hammersmith	St. Rollox (Glasgow)
Bow (2)	Harwich (2)	Sandwich
Braintree	Hawick (3)	Scarborough (2)
Breconshire	Hebden Bridge	Sheffield (Central)
Brighouse	Hayward's Heath	Shrewsbury (2)
Bristol	Heckmondwiko	Sowerby
Buckrose	Hitchin	Spenn Valley
Bury St. Edmunds (2)	Houghton-le-Spring	Stalybridge
Bute	Hull (East) (2)	Stamford (2)
Camberwell (N.)	Hythe (2)	Stanley
Carlisle	Inverness Burghs	Stowmarket
Carnarvonshire (N.)	Isle of Thanet	Stranraer (2)
Chatham	Isle of Wight	Sussex (E.) (2)
Chelsca	Islington (E.) (2)	Swindon
Cheltenham (2)	King's Lynn	Thornbury
Chorley	Kinross (2)	Tunbridge Wells (2)
Claekmannan	Leamington and Warwick (2)	Tyneside
Clapham (2)	Leeds (2)	Uppingham
Cleveland	Leeds (Central)	Wallsend-on-Tyne
Cockermouth	Leeds (N.)	Wandsworth
Cricklade	Leicester	Wansbeck
Darlington (2)	Linlithgowshire	West Malling
Darwen (2)	Ludlow	Whitehaven
Derbyshire (Mid)	Maldon	Wigan
Dewsbury	Malvern	Workington
Diss	Manchester (S.)	Worcester
Dorset (North) (2)	Margate	Worcestershire (N.)
Dover	Morpeth (2)	

### THE BILL INTRODUCED.

On Wednesday afternoon, shortly before the Finance Bill was discussed on the motion for the third reading, Sir Edward Strachey introduced the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill and it was read a first time. The second reading was put down for Thursday (June 14), when it stood sixth on the agenda. Supply being 1, 2, and 3, Ways and Means 4, Crown Lands 5, and the Poisons Bill 6. It was not reached when the *C. & D.* went to press, and our Parliamentary representative reported that it was not likely to be reached that night.

### PHARMACY BILL.

A preponderance of black coats and clerical hats in the Lobby on Monday evening gave ample evidence of what was toward in the House of Commons. The fact that "Education (England and Wales) [expenses] considered in Committee" came first in the Orders of the Day accounted for the clerical interest, and likewise augured ill for the fourth item on the list :

Pharmacy Bill—Order for Second Reading, read ; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill is now read a second time."

There were twenty-three pages of amendments down against the Education Bill when the House went into Committee (with Mr. Emmott in the chair) at 3.30 p.m. That Bill was discussed without intermission until 11.15 p.m., many members known to pharmacy taking part in the debates. First of all the Bill was for the greater part of the evening in the charge of Mr. Lough, the sponsor of the Pharmacy Bill in the last Parliament, and now Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Education. Mr. Lough was keenly heckled by the opponents of the measure, among whom were Mr. J. F. Remnant (the member for Blooms-

bury) and Mr. George Cave (Kingston Division of Surrey). Sir George Kekewich had an amendment down, which he subsequently withdrew, and as the evening wore on the House filled and the oratory became more animated. Among those who seemed to be particularly interested was Mr. Goddard Clarke, than whom there is no more faithful attender or conscientious representative at Westminster. As eleven o'clock approached and fifty-seven amendments had been disposed of, the presence of Mr. Richard Winfrey quietly watching the trend of events was noted. At eleven the Speaker returned to the House, and the Clerk proceeded to read through the list of Bills for second reading. This was done rapidly, most being postponed till "to-morrow" or other early date if they were Government Orders, while the private Bills were objected to with one solitary exception—"Solicitors Bill"—which accordingly passed the second reading. The Pharmacy Bill shared the fate of the others, for Mr. Winfrey's "Now!" was met by a prompt "Object!" and the fate of the Bill was sealed for another evening.—The Bill has not been restored to the notice-paper yet, a suitable opportunity not having arisen.

### SHOP ASSISTANTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone on June 14, before the Commons Committee on the Workmen's Compensation Bill, said in view of the overwhelmingly strong arguments advanced, the Government had accepted the inclusion of shop assistants, the provision to apply where three or more were employed. On a division the proposed limitation to three was lost. Thus the Act applies to all shop assistants whether three or fewer are employed. What Mr. Gladstone proposed was to insert words to the effect that the provision—

does not include any person remunerated by salary at a rate exceeding two hundred pounds a year, or remunerated wholly or mainly by commission, or a shop assistant where the number of shop assistants employed by the employer is less than three, or a person whose employment is of a casual nature, and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, or a member of a police force, or an outworker, or a domestic servant, or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, but, save as aforesaid, means any, etc.

## Medical Gleanings.

### A TUBERCULOSIS-REMEDY.

PALLADIUM CHLORIDE is said to be the best remedy for the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs, its administration being followed by improvement of the appetite of the patient, the disappearance of the fever, and cessation of coughing. It is, however, contraindicated in nervous or neurasthenic patients. A 3-per-cent. solution is employed, being administered in five to ten drop doses before meals.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

### ANGINA PECTORIS.

DR. WILLIAM RUSSELL communicates a new theory of this malady to the "B. M. J.," which attributes certain attacks to an exaggeration of the normal abdominal reflex which sets up peripheral vaso-motor spasm. In digestion this vaso-motor spasm is normally present, but is increased by alcohol or by excess of proteid, and in certain individuals there is an abnormal sensitiveness by which it may be readily excited to an excessive degree. This abnormal sensitiveness may be induced by habitual excess of proteid food, by alcohol, or tobacco; and in those persons in whom it is present the spasm may be set up by slight strain, such as going upstairs or uphill, by emotion, or even, in extreme cases, by simple palpation of the epigastrium, as in one of the cases related by Dr. Russell. The embarrassment of the heart so caused is an impaired contractility which may be due either to debility of the heart-muscle from anatomical changes or to a temporary deficiency of the blood supply, the result of the participation of the coronary arteries in the general arterial spasm. The common factor in all cases is the hypersensitiveness of the vaso-motor centre, and this Dr. Russell believes is in a large degree dependent upon poisons which are under our own control—poisons such as tobacco, alcohol, and excessive proteid food.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 14.

**T**HERE is little of interest to report in the drug and chemical markets this week, business being chiefly of a jobbing character. The outstanding features in fine chemicals are a reduction in codeine and salts, pilocarpine and eserine; the two latter articles are much lower. Citric acid is quiet, and sellers in several quarters are anxious for business, as a result of dull trade. Quinine continues lifeless. Salicylates are firm, and there is more inquiry for bromides. Iodides are quiet, consumers being well stocked. Strychnine is active for export. Among drugs, chiretta is scarce and firmer. Chamomiles remain at famine prices, and common high-dried rhubarb is dearer. Castor oil and East Indian coriander are easier. Cod-liver oil is also weaker, as may be expected at this time of the year. Opium is without new feature; the crop still promises well. Ipecacuanha is quiet, and gamboge continues to arrive in quantity. In spices and drysalteries, Jamaica ginger of the better qualities has advanced. Pepper is also firmer, turpentine is a shade easier, and petroleum is dull. The following table gives the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Burdock Ginger (Jam.) Guarana Lime acetate	Chiretta Pepper Rhubarb (com. rd. H.D.)	Canary-seed Castor oil Cocoa-butter Cod-liver oil Coriander-seed Turpentine	Antimony Codeine and salts Eserine Linseed oil Pilocarpine Strychnine

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, June 14** :—Japanese wax is easier at 104m. per 100 kilos., and coriander seeds are declining. 30m. per 100 kilos. being quoted.

**NEW YORK, June 14** :—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is easier at \$2.70 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Cascara sagrada is firmer at 6c. per lb. Jalap is scarce at 13c. per lb., and ergot is firmer at 27c. per lb. for Russian. Rio ipecac. is scarce at \$1.75 per lb., and golden-seal (hydrastis) is firmer at \$1.25 per lb. Senega is quiet at 55c.

### Java Quinine-auction.

At the auction of quinine held at Batavia on June 13, 3,324 kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 24 kilos. only were sold at an average price of fl. 13 (=4.25 cents Amsterdam unit), against fl. 13.10 (=4.30 cents Amsterdam unit) paid at the previous auction. The next auction will take place on July 18.

### Liverpool Drug-market

*Liverpool, June 13.*

**TURPENTINE** is rather easier at 49s. per cwt.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta meets with a steady sale at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb., and for shipment is firm but unchanged at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. First pressure French offers on the spot at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. in barrels, and for June to December shipment 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton f.o.b. Marseilles is quoted.

**QUILLATA BARK.**—Meets with rather more inquiry with sales at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton.

**NITRATE OF SODA.**—Remains unchanged at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton, according to quality.

**BEESEWAX.**—The sales include about 50 packages, Chilian at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. per cwt. The stocks available are very limited, and higher prices are asked for shipment.

**HONEY.**—A recent arrival of Chilian sold at steady prices from the quay.

**GINGER.**—Fifty bags of Cochin reported sold at 31s. to 33s. per cwt., and 10 tons Sierra Leone to arrive at 25s. 6d.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, June 12.*

**ANTIMONY** is firm at 145m. per 100 kilos.

**AGAR-AGAR** is improving, prime being quoted 325m. per 100 kilos.

**BORAX** shows a fair demand for crystals at 30m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR, REFINED**, is firm at 875m. for bells and 865m. per 100 kilos. in second hands.

**CANTHARIDES** are quiet at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is firm but quiet at 56m. per 100 kilos.

**CONDURANGO** is dull of sale at 65m. to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT** is steady; spot is quoted 225m., and forward delivery 215m. per 100 kilos.

**GOLDEN SEAL** is firm at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Rio is quoted 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16m. and Cartagena 15m. per kilo.

**KOLA** is quoted 50m. to 75m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

**LYCOPodium** is steady at 425m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is quiet at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 18m. per kilo.

**OPTUM** is also quiet at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

**SENEGA** is quoted 575m. per 100 kilos. on the spot, and forward is cheaper.

**SUGAR OF MILK** is offered at 115m. per 100 kilos., and duty-paid 130m.

**WAX, CARNAUBA**, is steady at 305m. to 440m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

**WAX, JAPANESE**, on the spot, is quoted 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

**WORMSEED** is firm at 135m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Castor is unchanged at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels. Chinese wood is quiet at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. Palm-kernel is firm at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Citronella is very scarce, and so is camphor oil. H.G.H. peppermint is firm at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per lb.; Todd's, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Japanese dementholised, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. per kilo. Star-aniseed is quoted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—Quiet; English from second-hands is quoted 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., makers' price being 1s. 7d., while foreign is quoted 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

**ACID, TARTARIC** is unaltered at from 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. for foreign, and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for English.

**ALOES.**—The *Kenilworth Castle* has arrived with 16 packages from Mossel Bay, and 50 cases Curaçao have also arrived *via* New York.

The exports of aloes from Cape Colony during April amounted to 38,733 lb. (292 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), against 34,861 lb. in March and 50,006 lb. in February.

**ANISED.**—Russian is offering at about 25s. per cwt. c.i.f., but there is no business doing.

**ANTIMONY.**—Steady, with small sales of Japanese crude on the spot at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ . English regulus is lower on the spot at 115 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 120 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton.

**ARROWROOT.**—Quiet. At auction 30 cases good Natal was bought in at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and of 163 barrels St. Vincent offered 93 sold chiefly without reserve at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2d. per lb. for fair manufacturing.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.**—Filtered Maranhão is quoted 1s. 7d. per lb., and Pará at 1s. 5d.

**BENZOIN.**—The s.s. *Bengloe*, from Singapore, has arrived with 132 cases, and several other parcels have arrived, amounting to about 84 packages.

**BROMIDES.**—In rather more inquiry. English makers are a little more free with their offers, but prices are unaltered at 1s. per lb. nominally. There are buyers of American at 10d., but sellers ask 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., at which there is not much available.

**BUCHU.**—The *Kenilworth Castle*, from Cape Town, has arrived with 18 packages.

**BURDOCK-ROOT.**—Cut is now worth 55s. per cwt., being dearer.

**CAMPHOR.**—It is reported that a cable has been received from Japan stating that the shipments during May, due in Europe at the end of July, are extremely limited and less than the average of the preceding months.

**CANARY-SEED** is difficult to move on the spot, as new crop prospects both in Morocco and Turkey are good, and lower prices are anticipated. A parcel of fine Turkish at auction



last Wednesday met with no bid and was withdrawn. The quotation for standard quality is 46s. to 48s. per quarter on the spot, while for shipment the price is about 8s. to 10s. less.

CARAWAY-SEED is slow of sale at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch.

CHAMOMILES.—Famine prices are being paid for single bales, there being nothing obtainable below 140s. on the spot.

CHILLIES.—The 512 packages Mombasa offered at auction were bought in at 35s. for mixed red and yellowish.

CHIRETTA is again firmer at from 5½d. to 6d. per lb. spot.

CINCHONA.—For the London auctions to be held next Thursday 1,371 packages have already been catalogued, and it is anticipated that altogether over 2,000 packages will be offered. The *Chaucer*, from Mollendo, has arrived with 66 bales.

CLOVES.—At auction 70 bales of fair Zanzibar were bought in at 7d. per lb., and 43 cases picked Penang at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. The delivery market last week closed active and dearer, a large business being done, including June-August 6½d. to 6¾d.; August-October, 7d.; and October-December, 6½d.; and for arrival about 2,000 bales sold at 6¾d. to 6½d. for October-December, and 6½d. to 6¾d., c.i.f., for January-March. This week the market has been dull and inactive, June-August closing with sellers at 6½d., and August-October at 6½d. per lb.

CODEINE.—The makers have reduced their prices from 3d. to 7d. per oz., and now quote pure crystals at 7s. 4d., pure precipitated 7s. 4d., hydrochloride 6s. 8d., sulphate 6s. 8d., and phosphate 6s. per oz. net terms. Contracts of 100 oz. for delivery over six months are quoted 3d. per oz. less.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Quiet at 25l. per ton for ordinary quality on the spot, and for Liverpool makes 25l. 10s. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Small sales continue to be made on the spot at steady to slightly easier prices. The new crop in Morocco is reported to be a good one, and there are offers at 15s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms; but buyers are holding back for the moment. E.I. is quoted at 18s. spot, and English is worth about 30s.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—According to the British Consul, the exports from Bordeaux during 1905 amounted to 50,974 cwt., against 33,974 cwt. in 1904, an increase of 17,000 cwt. The imports into the U.K. were 46,194 cwt., against 30,076 cwt., being an increase of 16,118 cwt. The crude tartar exports from Bordeaux amounted to 67,759 cwt., against 38,147 cwt. in 1904; the amount shipped to the U.K. was 30,380 cwt., or 9,606 cwt. more than in 1904.

CUMIN-SEED is firm. Morocco quality sells at 30s. per cwt.

DIGITALIS-LEAVES.—The new crop will be ready shortly, and business is now being done on the basis of 29s. to 30s. per cwt., for delivery in July or August. The crop is not expected to be large, as the recent cold weather abroad has hindered the growth of the plants.

ESERINE is much lower owing to competition, the makers' quotation for sulphate being from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gram and the pure cryst. from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per gram, being a reduction of 1s. 6d.

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady at 8s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco.

GAMBOGE.—Some small sales of good Siam pipe have been made at 16l. per cwt. A further 18 packages have arrived, and it is reported that another 30 are on the way.

GENTIAN is quoted 16s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

GINGER.—At auction about 400 packages Jamaica *Ginger* was offered, of which more than half sold with good competition at 2s. to 3s. advance on the better qualities, the common grades being unchanged. Good bold sold at 78s. to 80s., fair to good washed 65s. 6d. to 72s., dull washed 60s. to 64s., and good common 57s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt. Of Calicut, 300 bags sold without reserve at 28s. for medium and small rough, slightly wormy, with one lot at 28s. 6d. Small cut Cochín was bought in at from 52s. to 55s.

GLYCERIN.—It is considered that the present low prices of glycerin should be taken advantage of, as the feeling among makers is very firm, and an advance later in the year

would not be surprising. The exports of glycerin (declared as British) during May were 18,449 cwt., against 9,960 cwt. in May 1905, and so far this year there is an increase of 20,000 cwt. as compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS).—According to a New York advice there has been an improved export demand, and the market has been cleared of all cheap lots. Business has been done at up to \$1.20, and in some quarters \$1.25 is asked.

GUARANA, as notified last week, is much dearer in New York owing to scarcity. On the spot the stock is in the hands of one holder.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet. After the sale last week business was done in Rio (Matto Grosso) at 6s. 9d. per lb. for 2 or 3 bales, but 6s. 10d. is generally asked. The *Thames*, from Monte Video, has brought 9 packages of Rio, and about 15 packages Cartagena have also arrived.

LINSEED is quiet at 46s. to 48s. per quarter for good quality.

MACE.—Steady, 60 packages West Indian realising 1s. 9d. for good pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. for fair pale, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for ordinary; 15 cases wild Bombay sold without reserve at 2¾d. for fair.

NUTMEGS.—A large supply of West Indian was offered at auction, and with a good demand steady rates were paid for the bulk, the smaller sizes, however, being easier.

OIL, CASTOR.—Easier. Hull make of first pressing for prompt and to December delivery is now quoted 29l. 5s. per ton, and second pressing for August to December 27l. 15s., delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER, is easier, agents offering new non-freezing Norwegian oil at 67s. 6d. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for early and forward shipment. On the spot finest oil has been sold at from 70s. to 72s. per barrel.

An advice from Bergen dated June 12 states that the Finmarken catch has for some time improved, and at present continues very good. In spite of this, however, practically no oil is offered, producers of crude evidently being encouraged by speculators to accumulate stocks in expectation of better prices.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 11 that the Finmarken cod-fishing has again given pretty fair results, although the weather for several days prevented the fishermen from going to sea. The statistics are as follows:

*Finmarken Spring Fishing.*

	1906	1905	1904
Cod (millions) ... ..	9.1	12.9	10.7
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ... ..	7,203	12,459	4,979
Livers for other oils (hl.) ... ..	7,627	5,738	2,010

*Total for all Winter and Spring Fishing.*

	43.2	43.9	47.9
Cod (millions) ... ..	43.2	43.9	47.9
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ... ..	34,686	34,919	14,929
Livers for other oils (hl.) ... ..	15,903	11,877	7,488

The number of fishermen and boats engaged in the fishing is about the same as last week. The market has an easier tendency, finest non-congealing cod-liver oil having been sold lately at 66s., f.o.b. Bergen, but even at this price it is difficult to obtain now. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 6,517 barrels, against 4,681 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American continues to be firmly held at 12s. to 12s. 3d., spot, for Wayne County oil, a quantity of which has been sold at slightly under the inside price. *Todd's* brand is quoted 13s. 6d., spot, and for H.G.H. 15s. 3d. has been paid for small lots. Japanese demethylised is inactive at 4s. 6d., spot.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* has receded about 6d. per cwt., to 20s. 3d. on the spot and 20s. 4½d. in barrels. *Rape* is quiet and unaltered at 24s. 6d. for ordinary brown in barrels on the spot and 25s. 6d. for British refined in casks. *Coconut* oil is firm at 30s. to 30s. 6d. for Ceylon and 36s. for Cochín on the spot. *Cottonseed* is quiet and easier inclined at 19s. 10½d. for crude and 21s. to 22s. 6d. on the spot, as to make and package. American *Turpentine* is easier at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. on the spot. *Petroleum* is dull and unaltered at from 7½d. to 7¾d. for water-white and 5½d. to 6d. per gal. for Russian.

ORIUM.—In London transactions continue retail, owing to the absence of desirable qualities. In Tokat seconds business has been done up to 8s. 6d., and for Smyrna druggists' up to 7s. 6d. has been paid. Persian continues slow of

sale, offering at 16s. 6d. for quality testing about 10 per cent.

**PEPPER.**—At auction 153 bags Singapore sold without reserve at 5½d. for greyish; 83 bags "Gapis" also sold, including good at 5½d. and siftings at 4¾d.; fair Ceylon was bought in at 5¾d., and Wynaad at 5½d. The market privately has remained inactive on the spot with sellers of Singapore at 5½d., but for arrival the prices are firmer, the business including 25 tons June-August, 5¾d. landed terms, and 75 tons for June-August at 5½d., c.i.f. Fine white Singapore at auction was bought in at 10½d., and fair, in bags, 7½d. Privately the market for fair Singapore is firmer, with sales at 7½d. on the spot. For arrival the sales include Singapore near at hand at 6½d. to 6¼d., c.i.f. d/w; June-August and July-September at 7d., c.i.f. d/w, closing on Wednesday with buyers at these prices.

**PILOCARPINE.**—Severe competition on the part of an outside maker has brought about a considerable reduction in prices. In 1-oz. quantities hydrochloride or nitrate is now quoted 22s. 3d. per oz., but the conditions of the market are such that special quotations are given on application, and 20s. is named as a figure at which business can be done.

**QUICKSILVER.**—Unaltered at 7l. 5s. per bottle, and 7l. 2s. from second-hands.

The imports during May amounted to 10,000 bottles, against 5,455 in 1905, and for the five completed months of this year the total imports are 20,791, against 30,875. The exports during May were 2,474 bottles, and from January to May they were 12,299 bottles, against 10,801 bottles in 1905. The average price during May was 7l. 2s. 6d., against 7l. 7s. 6d. in 1905.

**QUININE.**—There is still a total absence of business in the second-hand market, the nominal quotation for good brands of German sulphate being 8d. per oz., makers continuing to quote 9d.

The following figures, which represent the imports and exports of quinine and quinine salts during May and the five completed months of this year, show a considerable increase inward and outward:

		<i>Imports.</i>		
		1906	1905	1904
		oz.	oz.	oz.
May ... ..	...	213,600	58,596	160,400
January-May	...	1,028,400	354,956	578,066
		<i>Exports (British).</i>		
May ... ..	...	74,674	86,339	55,344
January-May	...	404,405	243,832	315,528
		<i>Exports (Foreign).</i>		
May ... ..	...	14,701	1,589	25,700
January-May	...	29,204	23,949	89,600

**RHUBARB.**—Part of the parcel of the common rough round High-dried which was not in time for last week's sale has since been sold at 1s. per lb.

**SALICYLATES** are firm, and in some quarters an advance is regarded as not improbable. Acid powder in small lots is quoted 1s. 1d., and crystals 1s. 3½d.; soda powder at 1s. 5d., and crystals at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—The arrivals comprise 24 bales Guatemala from Belize and about 10 bales native Jamaica, but no grey or Lima.

**SHELLAC.**—Quiet but steady, with a moderate trade on the spot, fair free TN Orange selling on a basis of 200s., and for Buttons' full rates have been paid. Futures are inactive.

**SQUILL.**—An arrival of 17 bags has taken place.

**STRYCHNINE.**—The makers report an active demand, principally for export; foreign makes were reduced 1½d. per oz. a fortnight ago.

### Foreign Trade in May.

The remarkable progress in British trade, which has continued practically without interruption this year, was again evident during May, both imports and exports showing a substantial improvement. The former display an advance of 4,597,000Z. and the latter 4,447,000Z., while for the five completed months of this year the imports now show an increase of 23,089,000Z. or 10 per cent., and the exports one of 20,238,000Z. The improvement in external trade was an all-round one, the chief feature being the increased exports of manufactured articles by 3,481,325Z. In this category are included chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours amounting to 1,508,054Z., or 177,900Z. better than May last year. With one or two slight exceptions, the expansion was chiefly in heavy

chemicals, bleaching-powder shipments representing 94,813 cwt., or 20,730Z., the feature this year being the increased exports to the United States. All soda compounds (with the exception of soda crystals) were exported in increased quantities, the total amounting to 493,282 cwt., and so far this year over two million hundredweight have been exported. The trade in sulphate of copper has fallen away this year, the exports from January to May being only 34,393 tons, against 47,983 tons at the same time of 1905. Glycerin, on the other hand, in spite of the quiet season, was active last month, the shipments being almost double those last year—viz., 18,449 cwt. against 9,960 cwt. Only 74,674 oz. of British quinine and quinine salts were exported in May, which compares with 86,339 oz. in May 1905; but on the five months' showing the figures amount to 404,405 oz., an increase of 160,573 oz. The exports of drugs and medicines in May amounted to 130,990Z., or 4,000Z. less; but for the expired portion of this year they have increased from 588,827Z. to 623,457Z., which is very satisfactory.

### American Peppermint Outlook.

From statistics gathered from growers throughout Michigan and Indiana, and from personal observations, Mr. A. M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, says it is quite conclusive that only a small, or at best a moderate, crop of peppermint can be expected this year. The prospect of the peppermint crop, he says, is quite discouraging to the growers for various reasons, the chief one being that owing to the open winter and absence of snow, the roots missed their usual protection, and by a succession of freezing and thawing were rendered very tender, the result being that when spring finally opened there were but very few fields in Michigan that escaped material injury. Then followed a cool and backward spring, and, the ground being cold and wet, the roots have not germinated as they usually do. Conditions have been conducive to destruction by cut worms and wireworms, which have appeared in unusually large numbers.

### German Line to the Seychelles.

Reuter's agency learns that the German Woermann Line intends running a regular service of steamers from the Seychelles to Hamburg and Antwerp, in order to exploit the manure-industry. Considerable deposits of guano and phosphate rock have been discovered, and the guano and the underlying coral form a very serviceable fertiliser. The Woermann Line, in order to obtain the traffic, has cut the prevailing rates by 50 per cent. Trade is looking up in the islands, and the rubber-industry is being well developed, a local company having just been formed for the purpose. A company has also been created for desiccating coco-nuts. The only line of steamers calling regularly at the Seychelles is the Messageries Maritimes, while the British India Co.'s steamers only call from time to time.

### W.I. Citrate of Lime.

Representatives of Messrs. C. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing-chemists, New York, have been visiting the island of Dominica, with a view to erecting a local factory for making citrate of lime. Writing on February 5, a correspondent of the W. I. Committee "Circular" states that it was not then decided whether they would start business—if they did, it would benefit lime-planters. It is to be regretted that no English firm had the enterprise to do this, and should Messrs. Pfizer decide to erect their factory, it would probably result in the bulk of the trade being with the United States ere long.

### Japanese Camphor.

The "Japan Weekly Chronicle" reports that according to a despatch from Uwajima, Ehime prefecture, a Mr. Uchida, an expert in the Kobe Camphor Office, conducted an experiment in camphor-manufacture at the residence of Mr. Hyodo, in Kiyomitsu-mura, Ehime prefecture, lasting four days from January 29. Mr. Hyodo is the owner of a camphor-tree plantation, containing about 200,000 trees. New machinery for the distillation of camphor from leaves was set up, and Mr. Uchida tested the new process of obtaining camphor from green leaves. Six hundred and eighty catties or kin of leaves were tested, and about eight catties of camphor and half a pint of oil were obtained therefrom.

### Production of Bromine in the United States.

The manufacture of bromine in the United States was begun in 1846 at Freeport, Pa., but subsequently has been carried on chiefly in certain areas of brine-production which are mainly at or near Lake St. Louis, Mich.; Pomeroy, O.; and Malden, W. Va. The residual liquids or biterms from salt-manufacture are treated with sulphuric acid, and the hydrobromic acid resulting is then treated either with potassium chlorate or manganese dioxide. The total output of American bromine in twenty-five years has been 10,499,625 lb., valued approximately at \$2,887,917. During 1904, as we recently reported, the total output amounted to 897,000 lb., valued at \$269,130.



**Chaulmoogra Seeds.**

Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., in the "Agricultural Ledger" (1905, No. 5) describes in detail chaulmoogra seeds, giving the habitat, history, chemical composition, and commerce in the article. The seeds are brought to Calcutta chiefly from Chittagong, and as sold in the market are of two kinds—viz., mature seeds with a brown kernel rich in oil, and immature seeds with a black kernel containing a small proportion of oil of a dirty colour. To extract the oil from the seeds, the kernels are separated from the shells and dried in the sun, after which they are partially pounded in a mortar. The broken kernels are then put into canvas pads, and the oil is expressed, with the aid of fire, in a castor-oil mill. One maund of oil is obtained from four or five maunds of seeds. Messrs. Butto Kristo Pal & Co. and Daw Bros., Old China Bazaar Street, are the principal dealers in Calcutta.

**Argentine Quebracho-industry.**

The Austrian Consul at Buenos Ayres in a recent report states that considerable activity is being displayed in the quebracho-industry of Argentina. The company "Las Selvas del Chaco" is particularly energetic. The woods on the bank of the Rio d'Oro, which include some of the finest quebracho-trees, are rapidly being cut down, sawn into rolls (*rollizos*) or logs, and transported to Buenos Ayres or Rosario. In view of further expansion of the industry the above company propose to erect a new sawmill and tannin-factory; the company also propose to canalise the river d'Oro and to erect a narrow-gauge railway to the embarking-place. The recently established River Plate Quebracho Co. and the American Quebracho Co. have purchased large quebracho-woods in the Paraguayan Chaco which are said to be extremely rich in this class of wood. The former company propose to erect a narrow-gauge railway, 15 kilometres long, in order to facilitate working. The latter company also propose to carry out a similar work, and both companies are to erect tannin-works. The other quebracho companies—viz., the Compania Forestal del Chaco and the "Campos y Quebrachales del Puerto Sastre"—are making great efforts to increase their production. The best evidence of the increased business is shown in the export figures to Europe for 1905, which were: 16,622 tons of quebracho logs, as against 6,300 tons in 1904; 29,408 tons of quebracho extract, as against 20,100 tons in 1904; 285,897 tons of quebracho rolls (*rollizos*), as against 252,700 tons in 1904; and 2,483 kilos. of quebracho sawdust. The total value of quebracho-products exported in 1905 was 7,000,000 pesos gold (1,400,000*l.*). It is stated that in spite of increased duties in Germany the exports from Argentina to Europe in the current year will be greater than ever.

**Vermilion and Prussian Blue in Beyrout.**

M. Guignes states in the current number of the "Journal de Pharmacie" that a mixture of red-lead and eosine is commonly sold in the bazaars of Beyrout as vermilion. Similarly, ultramarine toned down with aniline blue is a frequent substitute for Prussian blue. As an example of the gross adulteration which goes on in this district, M. Guignes quotes a compatriot of his as saying that the demand for mercuric oxide for use in eye-ointments has almost ceased, its place being taken in the first instance by red-lead and eventually by French chalk tinted with a red aniline dye. Similarly genuine Kohl (antimony sulphide) is now difficult to get in the town, its place having been taken by galena tinted with lampblack. The prevalence of adulteration, M. Guignes states, is due to the lack of chemists at the Customs-houses. Exporters who have had experience of the freakish condemnatory ways of the Medical Board at Constantinople will not, however, welcome the suggestion that "chemical experts" should be stationed at other Turkish ports.

**The Camphor-industry.**

In view of the extreme scarcity which prevails in camphor, it is interesting to note from a communication received from the Acting British Consul at Tamsui that the Monopoly Bureau have thought it desirable to stimulate production by increasing the price paid to camphor-producers and giving them better protection against the savages or "head-hunters" who still continue to make attacks on unprotected workers in the interior of the camphor-forests. As it now is, all the more easily accessible camphor-trees have been cut down, and this accounts in a measure for the great shortage in Formosa. The Acting Consul forwards a translation of an article on the subject of camphor-production that appeared in the "Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpō" ("Formosa Daily News"), from which we learn that hitherto, with the exception of what comes from distant places like Taito and Kagi, the Government has bought camphor and camphor oil from producers at the same price, although from different places, with the result that producers have gained or lost according to circumstances and locality of production, and in some districts the camphor-worker has obtained practically no profit at all. The Government has now taken this matter into consideration, and has

decided to alter the purchasing-price in accordance with the conditions obtaining in each one of the various producing districts throughout the island. This has resulted in an increase all round on previous prices, and the Consul furnishes a table showing the increases in price in all districts for camphor and oil. The largest increase we observe is in the Shinchiku district, which shows that 6.60 yen per picul more is to be paid for camphor and 3.10 yen more for oil. In making the increases, the richness of the material, the cost of transport, the accessibility of the camphor-forests, the cost of labour, living, etc., have had to be taken into consideration, so as to allow a fair profit being obtained, even in districts where very small quantities are produced. It is therefore anticipated that even abandoned camphor-districts will now be re-opened, and that the total camphor-production will be increased and the trees handled more carefully. Furthermore, as a natural consequence of the increased producing-price, the Monopoly Bureau will alter the selling-price at which the Bureau hand over the camphor to Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., selling agents.

**London Drug Statistics.**

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of May, 1906, and to the stocks on May 31:

	May		Stocks		1906	
	Landed	Delivd.	1906	1905	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes..... cs, etc.	121	163	337	591	606	593
"..... gouds	—	1,312	—	—	1,765	1,815
Aniseed, star..... cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot..... pkgs	1,617	1,582	10,169	11,045	9,086	5,804
Balsams..... cks, etc.	20	60	434	553	357	285
Calumba..... bgs	206	101	327	105	709	532
Camphor..... pkgs	993	1,010	629	1,331	4,398	3,860
Cardamoms..... "	509	375	1,964	2,298	2,330	2,042
Cinchona..... "	849	1,068	6,647	7,624	3,890	4,851
Cocculus indicus..... "	1	—	320	163	301	472
Cochineal..... "	—	136	—	598	40	10
Cubebs..... "	—	1	468	58	93	79
Dragon's-blood..... "	58	—	112	58	—	—
Galls..... "	1,366	—	1,229	1,513	1,973	933
Gums—						
Ammoniacum..... "	9	8	5	6	10	8
Animal..... "	112	98	253	194	452	432
Arabic..... "	391	574	5,239	5,356	3,952	5,139
Asafetida..... "	—	132	897	400	995	1,267
Benzoin..... "	410	341	789	1,010	1,455	1,407
Copal..... "	4,569	4,367	17,147	23,039	26,573	25,519
Damar..... "	1,251	472	2,698	2,094	3,495	2,491
Galbanum..... "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge..... "	58	30	66	65	113	52
Guaiaacum..... "	1	1	55	59	7	7
Kauri..... tons net	173	296	1,122	817	970	1,023
Kino..... pkgs	2	2	64	80	2	10
Mastic..... "	18	23	15	—	30	28
Myrrh, E.I..... "	72	48	238	79	231	118
Olibanum..... "	486	335	2,511	2,479	1,804	776
Sandarac..... "	169	173	628	329	1,015	822
Tragacanth..... "	1,049	1,037	6,540	8,473	7,161	6,863
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena..... "	4	3	68	14	85	34
E. I..... "	22	3	26	10	24	26
Matto Grosso..... "	5	27	86	196	101	113
Minas..... "	11	5	29	46	11	23
Jalap..... bls	42	3	109	236	42	71
Nux vomica..... pkgs	78	9	147	1,516	927	316
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star..... cs	—	8	95	250	15	44
*Cassia..... "	—	5	50	133	—	37
Castor..... pkgs	123	111	232	181	632	700
Coco-nut..... tons	137	80	193	283	397	440
Olive..... cks, etc.	352	202	1,049	695	1,516	922
Palm..... tons	—	—	3	1	6	6
†Quinine..... lb	6,562	1,968	201,400	196,450	33,579	7,607
Rhubarb..... chts	45	37	139	94	125	258
Sarsaparilla..... bls	76	150	88	116	328	351
Senna..... pkgs	188	350	2,123	2,581	627	1,871
Shellac..... cs	5,761	4,738	22,423	29,301	10,485	19,403
Stellac..... "	211	151	352	473	1,228	1,282
Turmeric..... tons	48	35	293	322	254	264
Wax, bees'..... pkgs	345	519	959	1,364	2,103	2,686
" Japan..... "	100	18	450	164	563	188

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red Lion, and Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Decks.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### The Revenue Bill.

SIR,—The article "Methylated Preparations" in issue of this date seems to have been written under some misapprehension of the meaning and extent of the effect of Sub-clause 1 of Clause 2 of the Revenue Bill. All that the sub-clause really purports to do is to give parliamentary sanction to the practice presently operative under a departmental Order. At present no retailer of methylated spirits can, as such, receive or have in possession any methylated spirits except such as has been specially prepared for sale by retailers by the addition of mineral naphtha. But retailers, as well as others, who have received special authority from the Board of Inland Revenue can and do receive, possess, and use the ordinary methylated spirits. As industrial methylated spirits is only a new name for an improved mixture which is to take the place of the present ordinary kind, the position is not altered by the proposed enactment. If the sub-clause were deleted, methylators would be in the position of being legally entitled to supply industrial methylated spirits to all retailers. It is therefore not likely that a proposal for its deletion will be acceded to. If there be any dubiety as to the effect of the enactment, it could be removed by an emendation of the clause to the effect that nothing in the Act shall prevent a retailer from receiving permission to use industrial methylated spirits. The question raised by Messrs. W. Doig & Co. is altogether different and of wider import. It is really a plea for the retail sale of industrial methylated spirits. It is very questionable if this would be granted, but, if it were, it would only be under such regulations and supervision as would prove irksome and expensive.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh, June 9.

C. A. MACPHERSON.

SIR,—The position of the retailer as regards the handling of mineralised methylated spirit for sale, and industrial methylated spirit for use, appears to be one of some perplexity, as defined by the strict letter of the Revenue Bill. In my evidence before the Industrial Alcohol Committee, I most strongly urged the adoption of a spirit for industrial purposes, methylated with 5 per cent. only of wood naphtha—not, however, with the idea that the conditions for handling needed any modification, and solely on the score of economy and convenience. I think that the wording of Sub-clause 2 needs amending, although doubtless the intention is that retailers only, as such, shall be prohibited from receiving unmineralised spirit, while allowing retailers of methylated spirit to be users as now. The "Revenue Review" of April 1906 says:

Any other interpretation of the provision referred to would appear to be inconsistent with present-day trade requirements, as for a considerable time permission has been given to retailers to receive unmineralised methylated spirit for such purposes as the making of soap, compound camphor, belladonna, and aconite liniments, and even such preparations as sulphuric ether, chloroform, and chloral hydrate. . . . A retailer, if not permitted to receive the industrial spirit, would perforce be obliged to use the mineralised for the preparation of liniments, etc. This

would be a serious disadvantage to him as compared with the position of wholesale chemists and authorised users who were not retailers.

I am strongly in agreement with your editorial article on methylated preparations (June 9, p. 886) that no vagueness in wording should exist and it could be easily removed; and, in my opinion, both retail and wholesale chemists who are bound alike by the provisions of the retailers' licence, which the majority of them possess, are indebted to you for calling attention to what might constitute a difficulty in subsequent strict interpretation of the Bill when law.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. UMNEY.

48 Southwark Street, S.E., June 12.

SIR,—The trades are much indebted to you for your leaders of May 5 and 26 and June 9 on the effect of the probable spirit regulations on retail and wholesale trades. On perusing the last article I wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue enclosing the articles in question. The following reassuring letter was received by me.

I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. TYRER.

Sterling Chemical Works, June 12.

Board Room, Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House,  
11th June, 1906.

DEAR MR. TYRER,

I agree that on the face of the Bill, it is not apparent how a chemist who is a retailer of mineralised methylated spirit can get industrial spirit for his own use.

But our view is that under Cl. 2 (1) all that is necessarily prohibited is the supply to a retailer of industrial spirit, *qua retailer*, and under Sub-cl. 2, we can so frame our regulations, as to allow a retailing chemist to be "a person authorised to receive (industrial) methylated spirit"—to an extent sufficient to allow of his receiving a limited quantity of industrial spirit sufficient for his own use as a *manufacturing chemist*. We should, of course, hedge about the privilege with suitable checks and conditions, but I do not think there need be anything that would cause serious inconvenience to the honest trader.

I hope this will suffice to reassure you and your friends?

Yours very truly,

H. W. PRIMROSE.

[Some observations on this subject appear on p. 916.]

#### Parliamentary Influence.

A *Subscriber*, writing for some of our memoranda for M.P.s *re* the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, says: "A great amount of good can be done in educating our members to the fundamental principle of the Pharmacy Act. If chemists had taken your advice and deluged the House of Lords with literature on the subject and personal letters, we should have received much better treatment at their hands. The Pharmaceutical Society is now fighting for its existence, for if it loses the chemists' titles it will cease to have any trade interest, and will become an examining machine only. I much fear that many chemists will withdraw their subscriptions, and consequently nearly bring the Society to bankruptcy. In case of defeat in the Commons it will be better to resign the Charter, and let the Government do their worst or best, whichever they like."

#### Little Chance for the Bill.

A Metropolitan Member of Parliament, writing to a subscriber (70/67) acknowledging his letter *re* the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, has replied as follows:

I don't think the Bill is going to become law, certainly not in the present Session. Meanwhile I will consider and perhaps act on the suggestions you so kindly make me concerning it if it comes before the House.

#### The Poisons Schedule.

SIR,—It would, I think, be a great pity if the present opportunity of improving the Poisons Schedule were not taken advantage of, and I have therefore ventured to tabulate certain proposals which, while simplifying it in one respect, would really bring it much more up to modern requirements than anything which I have yet seen proposed. It will be noticed that several of the most potent poisons are not included at all. Strophanthin (a glucoside, dose  $\frac{1}{300}$  to  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, and probably much less if pure) is one of these



which certainly should be in Part I., and is now only by stretching the meaning of the term "preparation" in a quite unjustifiable manner included in Part II. Cantharidin as an animal product is not included in any way, and curare may not be, as its active principle or principles are doubtful and various. Digitalin (dose  $\frac{1}{350}$  to  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain) or digitoxin ( $\frac{1}{250}$  to  $\frac{1}{80}$  grain) are only in Part II. the same way as strophanthin. Colchicine (dose  $\frac{1}{32}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain) and erythrophleine (dose  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain) are not included at all. To include such dangerous substances as the above and others I would propose to omit the specific mention of atropine, morphine, picrotoxine, and strychnine, and include them under one general description, which should be much broader and include strophanthin, digitalin, curare, and many others:

#### PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF POISONS.

##### Part I.

[Those starred are unaltered from the schedule as finally framed by the House of Lords.]

- Arsenic.
- Aconite.
- \*Cantharides.
- \*Corrosive sublimate.
- Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
- \*Tartar emetic.
- Ergot of rye.
- Preparations of opium containing 1 per cent. or more of morphine.
- Prussic acid.
- \*Savin and its oil.
- All poisonous alkaloids, glucosides, and active principles, whether of vegetable or animal origin.
- All poisonous salts, compounds, derivatives, or mixtures of the above specifically named substances and others included in the previous paragraph, unless named in Part II. of this schedule, if they contain a substantial and dangerous amount of such poisons.

Since writing the above I have noticed that curare, digitalin, erythrophleine, cantharidin, colchicine, and strophanthin are all included in the first part of the German schedule. Whether the term should be added to the general clause which I have proposed, so as to include such preparations as Koch's tuberculin, I am doubtful, but I am inclined to think that a substance of such potency that it is given in dose of  $\frac{1}{1000000}$  grain should be included. Of course I shall be told that it is quite contrary to British practice to look ahead and include substances before they have actually been found to be a source of danger; but our experience of the Pharmacy Act should surely warn us against such an argument.

I am, faithfully yours,

A. C. ABRAHAM.

Liverpool, June 12.

#### Germany and Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

SIR,—At the recent meeting of the Chemical-trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce I read correspondence from pharmaceutical friends in France and Switzerland respecting the regulations in those countries regarding agricultural and horticultural poisons. Through the kindness of Mr. C. Honeywill, I am now able to add similar information with regard to Germany. The correspondents at Hamburg write:

Manufacturing and retailing these poisons is only allowed to persons intimately acquainted with the character of the poisons. The dealer has to take out a licence conferred by the local authorities, which is granted without further question to all certificated or qualified pharmacists. Other persons have to pass an examination to prove their thorough knowledge of the poisons in question. There are no special taxes for the licence, and the proximity of a pharmacist is not regarded in the granting of a licence. Horticultural and agricultural poisons can be sold to all persons known as trustworthy, and these persons have to sign a register kept by the dealer. Otherwise, and for all other poisons, the buyer has to produce a poison-permit issued by the local authorities.

It will be seen, therefore, that for all practical purposes the law regarding the retailing of these poisons is identical in France, Germany, and Switzerland, and only those who have the requisite knowledge and training are permitted to sell them.

Yours faithfully,

35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.

E. J. MILLARD.

#### The Titles of Chemists.

SIR,—In your able leader of last week, "Which are the Chemists?" you clearly draw the inference that, according to the letter of the statute, no one other than a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act may use the title "chemist," except on suffrance (apart from any question of companies). I must protest that there is not the slightest justification for this suggestion. That the intention of the Legislature was to prohibit the illegal practice of pharmacy is obvious and admitted, so that the assumption of the title, *e.g.*, "analytical chemist" does not in the least offend against the spirit of the Act. Nor does it offend against the letter, for the wording of the section is quite clear. It prohibits the use of the style "chemist and druggist," "chemist," "druggist," "pharmacist," and then proceeds to prohibit the style "dispensing chemist or druggist." There is nothing to say that I shall not call myself an analytical chemist or metallurgical chemist; and if the word "chemist" which is prohibited were intended to cover all the qualified titles, such as analytical chemist, the specially excepted title "dispensing chemist" would not have been added. It is obvious by this last addition to the list of prohibited titles that it is the very words "dispensing chemist," and no other (except chemist by itself), that may not be used.

Yours truly,

Borough, S.E., June 8.

ERNEST J. PARRY.

[Really, we did not suggest that the use of the description or title "analytical chemist" by any person practising as such, and not registered under the Pharmacy Act or keeping open shop for retailing, compounding, and dispensing poisons, is illegal. We said:

The use of the title "chemists" by . . . analytical . . . chemists, actually practising as such, is not interfered with.

Obviously they are not known as chemists and druggists nor in business as such.

Mr. Parry's contention leads to the conclusion that only the titles actually given in the Act are protected. With that we disagree. There have been convictions of shopkeepers for using the titles "analytical chemist," "botanic chemist," and "wholesale druggist."—EDITOR.]

#### Antipyrin and Urticaria.

SIR,—In reply to the query of "Interested," in your issue of June 9, he will find confirmation of his experience in most of the text books: *e.g.*, "Antipyrin sometimes produces a rash resembling measles" (Squire's "Companion"); "A skin rash of purple patches has at times been observed after its use" (Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia").

Yours truly,

Brighton, June 13.

C. S. ASHTON.

#### Branch Shops.

SIR,—Can any of your readers through your valuable columns supply any hints or suggestions as to the starting and conduct of a branch business? Special reference as to (1) payments of managers; (2) methods of stocking shop and subsequent feeding; (3) keeping of accounts.

Yours faithfully,

BRANCH. (64/51.)

#### The Chicago Abattoirs.

SIR,—With reference to your article, it is true that the principal yards are open to the public inspection, but you fail to point out that only certain parts are so open, and it is quite unlikely that the public would be admitted to view anything in the way of the "horrors" which have been revealed. A friend of mine, who visited Chicago only last autumn, received a "special" permit to visit any part of one of the largest of the yards. He is a pharmaceutical chemist, and the feeling inspired by what he saw was one of intense disgust, and he says that he "is the worst advertisement" the packing companies could possibly have. Tinned meats will henceforth be strangers to him. I consider that the author of "The Jungle" has conferred a distinct benefit upon the community by his revelations.

Yours faithfully,

ABEL. (67/51.)

#### Indoor Situations.

Combination (68/3), writing on this subject, recommends at some length the advantages of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop-assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, 122 Gower Street, London, W.C. It is a registered trade-union, has a membership of nearly 19,000, and throughout England has nearly 400 branches. One of its objects is

to deal with the indoor system, and it makes grants when the members are sick or out of employment and at death. The entrance-fees are 6*d.* and 1*s.*, and the weekly subscriptions range from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per week. "Combination" advises chemists' assistants to become members of this Union. He is one, and knows other chemists' assistants who are, and, besides the personal advantages, he urges those of combination as most important.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Parilond* (40/55).—**DESTROYING ANTS.**—Refer to reply given in the *C. & D.*, May 19, p. 794. The same methods are used for ridding a hothouse of ants. If the nests can be located, carbon bisulphide poured into a number of holes in the ground near the nests is effectual, boiling water and paraffin being older, but not quite such effective remedies. Where situation of the nests cannot be traced it will be necessary to patiently trap the ants. For this purpose pieces of sponge, moistened with treacle and water, are laid about, and when covered with ants are cleared by immersion in boiling water. This is done several times a day, and, with perseverance, soon diminishes the number of ants. Borax has a reputation of being fatal to ants, and the sponge traps are in consequence often moistened with syrup in which borax has been dissolved. Ants sometimes seem to be proof against moderate quantities of arsenic, as is seen in the failure of Paris green spray to keep ants from attacking hanging fruit. Camphor has been found to drive ants away, as they seem to dislike the odour.

*Actum* (45/4).—**DENTAL-IMPRESSION WAX.**—Beeswax is mixed with a limited proportion of hard paraffin (1 to 7) when used as a dental-impression wax to give the mixture the property of separating easier. Paraffin wax cannot replace the beeswax entirely, or in large proportions, as it lacks the plastic properties which are needed in dental work. THE DENTAL MODELLING-COMPOUND OR COMPOSITION used for impressions in place of wax is composed of stearin, gum dammar, or cowrie, and French chalk coloured with carmine. The several varieties—hard, soft, etc.—are made by varying the quantity of stearin and chalk in proportion to the dammar or cowrie. A recipe is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" as follows:

Stearin	...	...	...	...	5viij.
Gum dammar	...	...	...	...	3xij.
French chalk	...	...	...	...	3xxij.
Carmine	to colour.				

Melt the stearin and shake into it the gum dammar, previously powdered, then add the chalk tinted with the carmine and perfume with ol. geranii 5ss.

The modelling-wax you refer to, containing Venice turpentine and lard, is not intended for dental use.

*Veritas* (67/59).—**OPTICAL CERTIFICATE.**—The point you should consider is whether a certificate of efficiency given by a wholesale optician to his customer is of any value. A certificate by an independent body, such as the Spectacle-makers' Company or the British Optical Association, is on this account to be preferred. As regards the recognition of optical certificates in the event of legislation, it is not safe to prophesy, but if the precedent of the Pharmacy and Dental Acts is followed, all those persons who are in practice as opticians or sight-testers will be registered, or at least not interfered with. The Sight-testing Opticians Bill which was recently introduced into the House of Lords will need considerable modification before it will be acceptable to the Legislature.

*Post* (E. London, S. A.) (7/3).—We do not undertake to examine samples sent to us unless the particulars supplied show that the results are likely to be of general interest. You do not supply any particulars whatever. When samples are submitted it is necessary to give the fullest information as to the origin and uses. We will keep the bottle by us in case you care to let us have further particulars.

### APOLLINARIS SALTS.

MR. JUSTICE WARRINGTON, in the Chancery Division on Thursday, June 14, commenced the hearing of an action brought by the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., and Actien Gesellschaft Apollinaris Brunnen, v. Georg Krutzberg, against G. Duckworth & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Manchester.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter and Mr. Herly for defendants.

Mr. Astbury said it was a passing-off action, the plaintiffs

being the German company which owns the Apollinaris spring on the Rhine and the English company which has the sole right to take the whole production from the spring and sell it. If there is one name in this country which is well known, he should think it is "Apollinaris," and he should suppose it has a larger consumption than any other mineral water in the country. The sale is something enormous, amounting, he held, to something like 30,000,000 bottles a year. The defendants had advertised and sold what they called salts and the production of natural mineral waters, including Apollinaris, and gave instructions how to make Apollinaris water. To any ordinary person, of course, Apollinaris salts would imply that they were the salts obtained from the Apollinaris water from the spring. As a matter of fact they were not from the spring at all, but were manufactured salts. Counsel described how the water is collected and bottled, and referred to the recent case against the Apollinaris Company under the Merchandise-marks Act, which failed. The defendants in the present action tried to defend it in part on the extraordinary plea that the plaintiffs had never sold any natural mineral water.

Mr. Walter said he did not think his friend need trouble about that.

Mr. Astbury said the defendants further pleaded that they had prepared and advertised for fifteen years an artificial mixture of chemicals in imitation of the ingredients of Apollinaris water, and the plaintiffs had known it. That was not true. The plaintiffs only got to know of it from the fact that a chemist named Law, at Blackpool, was selling Apollinaris water in bottles with labels imitating the Apollinaris Company's labels. He made the water from the salts sold by the defendants according to their directions, and they invited him to do it. The plaintiffs had obtained an injunction against Law.

His Lordship: You do not sell the salts?

Mr. Astbury said they had done so to protect themselves, but had given it up many years ago. Apollinaris salts could only mean salts obtained from Apollinaris water from the spring.

His Lordship: Do Kutnow's Carlsbad salts mean salts from the Carlsbad springs?

Mr. Astbury said Kutnow's powder did not, but Carlsbad salts, of course, meant Carlsbad salts extracted from water. There were, of course, other salts, like Epsom salts, which were known to be manufactured.

His Lordship: What about Eno's fruit salt.

Mr. Astbury: There is no Eno spring.

His Lordship: I know there is not, but it is not extracted from fruit.

Mr. Astbury said he did not know why they put the fruit in, except to induce people to buy it. That was rather a different case. But Apollinaris was one of the very best known springs in the world, and there was only one. It was not as if Apollinaris was a district like Kissingen or Carlsbad. It was a fancy name given to the spring, and it was the only place in the world which had that name. Apollinaris salts could only have one meaning—salts from the Apollinaris spring.

His Lordship: Or salts of the same constituency.

Mr. Astbury: But they are wholly different.

His Lordship: To make Apollinaris water is no infringement of your rights. To sell it without properly distinguishing it may be. There is no invitation for them to do that. There are only directions how to make artificial water.

Mr. Astbury: No; the direction is how to make the natural water.

His Lordship: Well, how to make Apollinaris water.

Mr. Astbury: But Apollinaris water has this particular meaning.

His Lordship: It is only to make water which they may or may not sell in infringement of your rights. The purchaser must know perfectly well that it is not natural mineral water.

Mr. Astbury: I do not think so. They think it is if they get the salts from the spring.

Mr. Julius Charles Prince, managing director of the English company, gave evidence, and said in cross-examination that they had last sold Apollinaris salts in 1887, but if anyone had asked for it it would have been supplied. The analysis of the defendants' salts was not substantially that of salts in the Apollinaris water.

Mr. Wigginton, F.C.S., M.P.S., chief chemist and buyer for Harrod's Stores, said he had never heard of Apollinaris salts before this action. The reproduction of salts from water aëration would be nothing like the article it was intended to imitate.

Evidence was also given for plaintiffs by witnesses engaged in the mineral-water trade, and by Mr. Gadd, wholesale druggist, Exeter, and Mr. James Law, Blackpool. The latter said he had been asked by a publican if he could supply a cheap Apollinaris water. He had often seen these salts in Duckworth's catalogue, and thought he was entitled to use them.

The hearing was adjourned.

DURING APRIL the value of drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs imported into Natal amounted to 10,616*l.*, against 18,956*l.* in March and 14,354*l.* in February.



## Conundrum Column.

13.1.06.

After-

let's see what

for my fee but

### Unsolved.

We have received a few postcards trying to decipher the above, but none of the writers have succeeded. The scrip reads :

13.1.06.

Repeat

Margaret Scotts Mixture  
for Rattray Parish Council.

The most interesting attempts are—

Repeat

Ugt. Salts, Mixture for self.

Pil. Cml. (calomel).

Repeat

Ungt. Salts Mixture for Kelly.

Pcl. Lint.

Repeat

Infant Silts Mixture follow with Pill Calomel.

We hope to give another facsimile in our next issue.

## College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE C.C. *v.* WESTMINSTER COLLEGE C.C.—Played at Nunhead on June 9. Westminster batted first, and compiled 87. Williams and Stirrup scoring respectively 25 and 15. The Metropolitans responded with 88, thus winning by one run. Chief among the performances of the day was the innings of Brown, who scored 42 for the M.C.P. For Westminster Foster bowled with excellent finish, while good sound work was done in the same capacity by Barlow and Parsons for the Metropolitans.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY C.C. *v.* MUTER'S C.C.—Played at Nunhead on June 9. The latter side batted first and succeeded in compiling 110, to which Armstrong's score of 51 was the chief contribution. The Londoners then followed, and had the pleasure of seeing their captain, Bolton, beat their opponents from his own bat with an excellent innings of 113 runs. The drawing of stumps saw nine of the Londoners' wickets down for 198 runs, thus leaving them winners of an enjoyable game by 88 runs and one wicket.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue :

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.  
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225 Oxford Road, Manchester.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, June 20.

*Thames Valley Chemists' Association.* Excursion to Eastbourne. Tickets (10s. each, including railway fare from Clapham Junction, dinner, and tea) may be obtained from Mr. Herbert S. Durbin, Hon. Secretary, 19 Victoria Road, Surbiton.

*Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.* Annual joint excursion to Tighnabruach. Tickets (from Glasgow 8s. 6d., from Edinburgh 11s. each) can be obtained from either Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, or Mr. James Lennox, 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow.

*Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association* in conjunction with the *Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.* Picnic at Chepstow. Tickets (including railway fare), 4s. 9d. each, from Mr. R. Mumford, Hon. Secretary, 17 Meteor Street, Cardiff.

*Royal Microscopical Society.* 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. The President on "The Structure of some Carboniferous Ferns."

*London Chemists' Association.* King's Head, Market Place, Enfield, at 3.30 P.M. Meeting for forming Enfield branch of the L.C.A. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will be present.

Thursday, June 21.

*Chemical Society.* Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Cleve Memorial Lecture by Professor T. E. Thorpe, followed by the following papers: "The Constituents of the Essential Oil from the Fruit of *Pittosporum undulatum*," by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. F. Tatin; "Mobility of Substituents in Derivatives of  $\beta$ -naphthol," by Messrs. J. T. Hewitt and H. V. Mitchell.

*Town Tenants' League of England, Scotland, and Wales.* Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., at 3 P.M. Conference of delegates. Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., and Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., will address the Conference.

*Bath Pharmaceutical Association.* Picnic to Farleigh Castle. Brake leaves Grand Parade at 2 P.M. Tickets (including tea), 2s. 6d., from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Hallett, 10 Stall Street, Bath.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the students of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on June 27, at 3 P.M.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association has been fixed for Wednesday, June 27, to Liskeard and the Cheesewring. Train will leave Millbay Station at 1.35 P.M. High tea will be served at 7.30 P.M. at Cleave's Stag Hotel, Liskeard. Tickets (including railway, carriage drive, afternoon and high teas), 6s. each, from Mr. H. Noel Harder, Hon. Secretary, 26 Westwell Street, Plymouth.

## Dispensing Notes.

WE are indebted to a hospital dispenser for the subjoined prescriptions, and some others in type, which are of interest to other dispensers as well as to students. We are always pleased to receive such prescriptions from our subscribers.

### IS THIS SAFE?

Liq. morph. hyd.	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Inf. gent. co. ad	...	...	...	...	3viij.

Ft. mist.

Capt. 3j. ter die.

The object of our correspondent's query is to ascertain whether or not morphine will be precipitated. It may if an old solution of sodium bicarbonate is employed, but sodium bicarbonate should not be kept in solution at the dispensing-counter as from the moment it is made it begins to lose carbon dioxide and changes to carbonate.

### POWDERS THAT CAKE.

Antipyrin.	...	...	...	...	gr. viij.
Exalgin.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Caffein. cit.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.

The above on mixing becomes damp and was dispensed in waxed paper.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

*One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.*  
**No Advertisement Inserted for less than 8d.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

**Laboratory.**—Giving up profession; a complete laboratory outfit; any reasonable offer accepted; to be seen at Staplehurst, Bulstrode Road, Hounslow.

**Large stone mortar**, suitable for mixing quantities of powders, 20 in. inside diameter; very fine utensil of trade; offers invited. LINNETT, Banbury.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

**Practical Photographer Library**; complete set, 30 volumes; some worth 5s. BARTON, Chemist, Bridgewater.

**"Family Physician"** (Cassell), 4 vols., new; cost 37s. 6d.; offers. JAMES, 29 Despensers Street, Cardiff.

**Pharmaceutical Journal**, 40 vols. (1854-95); bound. Offers to "Row" (15/15), Office of this Paper.

**What offers for the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and "Journal"** sent off every Saturday? "CHEMIST," 69 Gloucester Road, N.W.

**What cash offers?** (1) Attfield's "Chemistry," 11th edition; (2) Fresenius' "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," 10th edition; (3) Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy"; (4) Remsen's "Organic Chemistry"; (5) Hooker's "Student's Flora," 3rd edition; (6) Brady's "Botany," 5th edition. 37/7, Office of this Paper.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**Two 14-lb. tins birdlime**, 1 cwt. cubebs, 10 lb. quebracho extract, solid. What offers? 44/9, Office of this Paper.

**Overstocked.**—40 lb. good frosted vanilla pods, 8s. 6d. lb., 1-oz. sample 1s., 4-oz. 3s. BELL & Co., Binfield House; Works, Clapham, London.

### FORMULÆ.

**Diarrhoea-mixture**; prompt, effectual, small cost; pays well; price 2s. HAROLD, 7 Mount Battle.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

**Six doz. 7½d. Keene's corn-cure**; offers. 39/8, Office of this Paper.

**What offers?** 4 1s. Virol, 4 1s. 8d., 5 2s. 11d. FALDING, Chemist, Sheffield.

### SHARES.

**Shares for Sale.**—See p. 62.

**What offers?** 2 Camwal ordinary, 1 preference. 37/8, Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**Six doz. shop-rounds**, 24s.; 2 carboys, 20s.; 1 lamp, 23s. M. FASHION, 23 Eversholt Street, London, N.W.

**Mahogany dispensing counter and screen**, two nests drawers and shelves, gauze screen and roller blinds; all at sacrifice. DAVIES, 34 Replingham Road, Southfields, S.W.

**Set of 3 plate-glass shelves**, 3 ft. x 20 in., 3 ft. x 16 in., 3 ft. x 12 in., rounded and polished shaped edges, complete standard bars and brackets; cost £4 5s. 3 years ago; offers wanted. HILL, Oaemist, Redcliff Hill, Bristol.

**Bargain.**—Second-hand fittings in first-class condition, comprising 8½-ft. drug-fitting, 38 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled-glass labels and knobs, lockers, shelves, and cornice; 8½-ft. mahogany-top counter; 5-ft. dispensing-counter with plate-glass and mahogany screen (mirror centre, mirror-lined cases either side); plate-glass and mahogany desk and perfume-case, 24 by 27 in. (mirror-lined); 5 ft. 8 in. plate-glass and mahogany wall-fitting, 8½ ft. high, piano front; splendid bent plate-glass counter-case, 5 ft. 4 in. by 21 in.; plate-glass and mahogany wall-case, 5½ ft. by 21 in.; 72 gold-labelled 20-oz. N. & W.M. shop-rounds, condition as new; 2 2-gal. swan-necked carboys; stamped counter-scales and weights; the lot for £30, or near offer; free on rail. Photo on application, MALLINSON, Chemist, Folkestone.

**Lamps (outside).**—1 ruby, 2 semi-opal, engraved, list price £13 10s. will sell for £6 10s., practically new; approval. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

**Bargains, secondhand, to clear:**—Matthew's monitor, £4 10s., cost £6 10s.; ½ doz. tumbler holders, 15s.; 6 ft. dispensing screen (treble), £8 10s., cost £20; nest of counter drawers, 30s., cost 50s.; lobby wall-case, 2' x 6', £2, cost £4; large centre show-case, £25, cost £60; English dial and carved work for ditto, £3 10s., cost £6; wall-fitting comprising counter-drawers, shelving and cornice, £6, cost £20; glass show-stand, £2, cost £3 10s.; 4-gal. carboy (plain), cut stopper, 8s. 6d.; stand and metal runners and fittings for ditto, 7s. 6d.; 8-gal. carboy (cyl.), 8s. 6d.; 2 wall-cases, £2 each; 1 ditto (3 inch plate-glass), 25s.; Carlton power tablet-machine, £8 10s., cost £15; shop-rounds, scales and weights, suppository, pessary, bongs, moulds, &c. State wants, stamp envelope for particulars, BROADWAY PHARMACY, 3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.O.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Three cwt. fine powdered pumice**; 1 doz. 2s. 11d. virol. RIXEN, Chemist, Wood Green.

**Three drums, wide-mouth, with lids**, 26 x 19, 23 x 17, 40 x 33; lot for 15s. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

**Surplus.**—30 Daisies, 8s. doz.; large bronchitis-kettles, 2s. 3d. post free. CHEMIST, 333 Pershore Road, Birmingham.

**Overstocked.**—Black seamless enemas, each complete in card box, 14s. doz., carriage paid. BLAIR & SON, Onemists, Cork.

**For sale.** soda-water machine, syphon filler, and turn-over, in first-class working order; also quantity of syphons. 82 Broad Street, Hanley.

**Overstocked.**—14 lb. vanilla pods, 8s. per lb., £5 lot, cost vendor 10s. per lb., cwt. lots (sample 3 stamps); 3 cwt. doctors' Spanish, 4 oz. sticks, 50s., cwt. cases (sample 3 stamps); 1 gross boxes Oowana soap, 7s. 3d. doz. PERCIVAL, 171 High Street, Walthamstow.

## WANTED.

**Syphons**, plain, without any name. Quote lowest price per doz., STAUNTON, Galway.

**Compressed-tablet machine and granulator**, perfect order, for cash. GATES, George's Road, Glasgow.

**Adams' Extract Herbs** 6d., 3 or 6 doz.; state lowest price delivered. HARSTON, Burton Road, Lincoln.

**Tooth-instruments**, circular-jointed or hawksbill, modern, plated; cheap. FOULSTON, Chemist, Slough.

**Squire's and Martindale's**, latest editions preferred; pessary, suppository moulds. HASSELBY, Chemist, Hastings.

**Three show-case reflectors**, 12, 14, or 16 in. square, fluted silver glass; first or second hand. HOWLING, 70 Green Street, Forrest Gate.

**Pair 4-gall. P.S. carboys**, 5-gr. pill-machine, tooth-forceps; must be in good condition. BIDDLE, 25 High Street, Bournbrook, Birmingham.

**Copies of Down's and Arnold's current catalogues.** State price and in what condition to "E. B. R.," 53 Sotheby Road, Highbury, London, N.

**Formula for cucumber-paste for making cucumber emulsion**; will pay for approved formula. CHARLES HOFFENREICH, IX Soroksári-ut 8, Budapest, Hungary.

**Good half-plate camera** wanted in exchange for Barnes & Mullins 4 guinea zither-banjo and case; condition as new. Address Chemist, Binbrook, Market Rasen.

**Good counter-scales, pestles and mortars**, 4-gr. pill-machine, swan-neck carboys, poison-bottles, at once. Apply E. S. SEABORNE, Chemist, 511 Chesterfield Road, Norton, Woodseats, Sheffield.

### ADDRESSES WANTED.

**Walter E. Martin**, Chemist, late of 125 High Street, Aldeburgh. Information to 69/33, Office of this Paper.

**Address of J. B. Emerson**, chemist, late of 8 Church Street, West Hartlepool; will be to your advantage. 278/7, Office of this Paper.